

مناخنا العربي

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Japanese schoolboys getting ready for class photo

As you can see, I have all these friends who want me to make a good impression'

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

## Congress, Ford: economic duel

Democrats upset at Ford predictions but Simon warns against overreaction

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

adequate to the problem" in the words of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota.

Here is the administration position outlined by Mr. Simon:

Washington  
As the conflict between President Ford and Congress on the economy sharpens:

• Democratic members of Congress registered shock and dismay over the administration projections of continued unemployment in 1975 in their first meeting with Treasury Secretary William E. Simon.

• At the same time, Mr. Simon warned Congress not to overreact to the "triple-headed monster" of recession-inflation-energy problems and forecast that the corner would be turned in the second half of the year and that some indicators are already turning upward.

The deep division surfaced immediately as Mr. Simon testified before the Joint Economic Committee and is likely to dominate the legislative session.

Humphrey disagrees

Here is the Democratic congressional position in brief:

President Ford's new budget and economic reports project 11 percent inflation and 8 percent unemployment for the rest of this year and perhaps the next, and the White House tax-energy remedial programs are "not

This year will be better than last year. The administration has offered a balanced, integrated recovery program. Congress may speed immediate help by bolder policies but cause a rush of recurrent inflation later on.

[Meanwhile, Monitor correspondent Harry B. Ellis also reports from Washington that President Ford clearly hopes that the U.S. economy, sparked by a renewal of consumer confidence, will improve faster than the "inexact science" of economics say it will.

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## Ford, Percy agree on Mideast

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Ford is known to agree with recent comments by Sen. Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois that the "time is now" for Israel to be conciliatory with the Arabs.

In fact, Mr. Ford believes that the comments support the upcoming visit to the Mideast by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

This information, gleaned from senior officials within the administration, surfaces at a moment when charges from the U.S. Jewish community assert that the Percy position has made the Kissinger trip more difficult.

Senator Percy has called upon Israel to "pull back essentially to the 1967 lines." He has also said that if Israel launched a preemptive war it would not have his support.

Cool to conference

Senator Percy indicated further that an Israel that was not conciliatory could no longer automatically count on support of the Senate for providing additional military aid.

Although Mr. Ford is not known to support every detail of the Percy statements, he is said to view the comments as generally supporting Mr. Kissinger's "step-by-step" plan for progress in the Mideast.

It is further understood that the U.S. takes a dim view of the possibility of the Mideast problem being left to a Geneva conference — feeling that the Soviets might well simply use that forum for propaganda purposes.

The general Percy position — particularly that which indicates a growing tendency on the part of Congress to want Israel to make concessions in order to avoid a war — is believed in highest U.S. Government circles to add to the Kissinger credibility with both Israelis and Arabs as he seeks to hammer out an agreement.

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## New Labor Moscow watches Cyprus for opening

voice for Ford?

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The worsening of the situation on Cyprus offers yet another opening for Soviet diplomacy in and around the Mediterranean.

Turkey's response to the attempt to put pressure on it by the U.S. Congress — by having U.S. aid cut off Wednesday — has characteristically been to take an even tougher stand.

Through Turkish Cypriot leader Raif Denktaş the possibility now is being raised of Turkey's sending some of that part of Cyprus held by its own troops since last August.

If that should happen, there would be a great outcry from the Greek Cypriot President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios — and from the Greek Government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis in Athens, too.

Neither, by himself, is in a position to counter any such move, except perhaps by agreeing to a form of political union between the Greek Cypriot held part of Cyprus with mainland Greece. But Archbishop Makarios has already said publicly some request for aid from the Soviet Union is under consideration.

Crisis simmer

What response there would be from Moscow remains to be seen. In and on the periphery of the Mediterranean

the Russians already have simmering crisis situations that they are exploiting (or that are open to exploitation) to Moscow's advantage:

• Portugal — at the western entrance to the Mediterranean — where the democratic left is fighting a tough holding action against the Communists.

• Ethiopia — flanking the entrance to the Red Sea and the approach to Israel's only southern port at Eilat — where the military coup

## Peking's 'new look' gets a bad review in Moscow

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

In the first major Soviet reaction to China's recent leadership changes, Moscow sharply criticized the new Chinese Constitution in an authoritative Pravda commentary Feb. 5.

Repeating the standard Soviet position, the article alleged that the new Constitution is undemocratic, has "great-Han hegemonistic purposes," and aims at war.

It also faulted the Constitution for substituting Maoism for Marxism-Leninism and dropping provisions of the old 1954 Constitution about Chinese-Soviet friendship, and cooperation with other socialist countries.

Some observers interpreted the tone of the article as showing weakened Soviet hopes for any pro-Soviet shift in the post-Mao leadership.

Implicit was a concern that Maoism is being institutionalized in the Constitution to continue even without Chairman Mao in person. And although the article's concluding paragraph contained the standard expectation that the "Chinese people" would eventually restore Chinese-Soviet friendship, this seemed to be far in the future.

Such an interpretation required lots of reading between the lines, however. The commentary itself focused narrowly on the Constitution. It did not analyze the new leadership or address the question of Chairman Mao's absence from the National People's Congress meeting.

A different view

Unlike Western analyses of Chinese moderates triumphing over the radicals, the Pravda commentary saw the changes as a "compromise between rival groupings" and lumped all the leaders together as "the Maoist military-bureaucratic grouping."

The commentary charged that the new Constitution "seriously infringes on the rights and freedoms of the Chinese citizens. . . . The regime established in China as a result of the Cultural Revolution assumes new undemocratic features with the adoption of the present Constitution. The Maoists hold that power rests on bayonets, not on people."

Pravda saw the undemocratic features as including the cessation of general elections and "forcible assimilation" of minorities.

The article also criticized Chinese reports at the National People's Congress meeting for assuming "inevitability of a world war."

"The course of Maoism," the commentary said, "aims at pushing mankind to a world war through instigating hatred and hostility among people." It accused Maoists of "striving . . . to warm their hands from the fire of a world conflagration."

## Seed catalogs bloom in winter

By Jak Miner

Golden-yellow pole beans, deep purple eggplants, snowy mounds of cauliflower, scarlet cones of cayenne peppers. . . the colors of spring are already blazing in the United States.

In winter? Yes — from the pages of the catalogs that nearly 80 seed houses have been mailing by the millions since Christmas.

As a result of the downturn in the U.S. economy, there has been a big upturn in requests for seed catalogs. Seed sellers are expecting near record sales this winter and spring.

January, February, and March are the seed industry what the Christmas rush period is to department stores. And the seed catalog is their display window, sales force, and advertising campaign all rolled into one.

ountiful year ahead

Most gardening houses are reluctant to give out the vital statistics on their catalogs, but indications from those who will talk, as well as figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, suggest this is going to be a bountiful year for seed sellers.

An official of one company which sends out millions of catalogs every year admitted to a 10 percent increase in catalog requests so far this year. He added that he expects his company to exceed 1974 sales, which were up those of 1973.

The "official" figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicate vegetable seed production is on the swing. In its detailing of 260 seed varieties and types, the Statistical Reporting Service noted that "with a few exceptions acreage for seed production has increased. . . ."

ages full of lure

lured to arrive just after Christmas cards are thrown away and decorations put back into the attic or eement, the free, lavishly illustrated catalogs are designed to tempt, se, beckon, and whet the appetite. ears of preparation, artistic detail, plant breeding, market and summer research, and prognostications are a part of every catalog. The or goal is to present a package so selling and provocative that the ler can almost feel the soft texture of golden and bronze marigolds savor the aroma of the yellow st corn.

When our reader sits down in the room after dinner, we have to pete with the evening paper, vision, and the kids," said one catalog spokesman. "We want catalog to be so interesting that it overcome all those other distractions and put him in a buying d."

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## No recession in U.S. recruiting

'Better educated' in enlistment surge

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The U.S. military establishment is profiting from the nation's economic woes in at least one important way: the number and quality of recruits.

While statistics are only starting to filter in, preliminary findings suggest that not only are enlistments up, but across the board the military is tending to woo a better educated, brighter, and generally more sound recruit than in past years.

Though not all of the increase is attributed to spiraling unemployment — given current Pentagon pay, education, and other benefits — the recession is definitely an important element in the "better crop" of recruit.

"We are now in a period in which we're able to enlist more selectively," says one Pentagon spokesman.

Black enlistments

One initial "casualty" of that greater selectivity, however, may well be blacks, who since the Vietnam era have made up a sizable share of recruiting statistics and now make up roughly 20 percent of the entire Army, although they constitute only 11 percent of the total U.S. population.

Total black enlistments for December, 1974, for example, were 16 percent of all enlistments, compared



Instruction at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

The 'recruit salute'—a new, better crop

with 18 percent for November, 1974. Whether black enlistments will continue to drop is unknown, but some military officials concede they expect the pattern to continue for awhile at least, given the larger pool of "prospective" recruits resulting from recession.

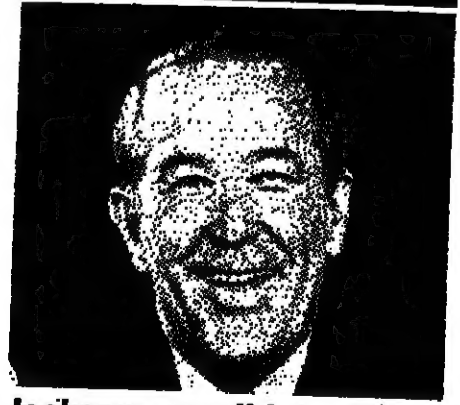
Out in the military recruiting stations, there is an almost euphoric mood over the caliber of serviceman

now being tapped. The Army is particularly gusty. Sgt. Weldon Thomas, a recruiter who works out of the Federal Courts Building station in downtown St. Paul, Minn., says:

"We're getting more high-school graduates, and even some college graduates. The recession seems to be an important factor in all this."

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# Indian Ocean peace zone idea goes flat

By Reginald A. Nicholas  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka  
Other Asian leaders have cooled considerably to the Indian Ocean peace-zone proposal so ardently backed by the prime ministers of India and Sri Lanka.

Simultaneously, much of the region's earlier opposition to construction of a new United States military base on the British-owned island of Diego Garcia is softening.

Initially, more than a hundred countries supported the peace-zone proposal when it was put forward at the United Nations General Assembly a little over two years ago by Sri Lankan Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

But since then, most Asian governments have come to think that keeping the warships of the superpowers out of the Indian Ocean is no longer a practical goal — and will not be as long as access to Middle East oil remains a major preoccupation.

## Biggest blow

Right now they are more concerned about keeping a balance in the ocean between the two superpowers.

And if a new \$18-million U.S. base on Diego Garcia is deemed necessary to counter the increasing Soviet naval presence in the ocean, then so be it for the time being.

Perhaps the biggest blow to hopes for the peace-zone proposal has come from the Australian Labor Government of Gough Whitlam, who appears to be backing away from his earlier strong support of it.

Much to the chagrin of his Sri Lankan hosts, Mr. Whitlam did a dodging act on the question of the Diego Garcia base when asked for his comment at a press conference in Colombo two months ago.

Avoiding any direct reference to the U.S. base, Mr. Whitlam would say only that there is a need for both Washington and Moscow to avoid escalation of their forces in the Indian Ocean.

But the Australian Prime Minister only was echoing a growing consensus among most of the other governments in the region.

Having concluded that the peace-zone idea is unenforceable, and desiring to keep their countries free from domination and subversion by one superpower or the other, they appear to think that the biggest threat at the moment is from the Soviet Union.

Some of these Asian leaders view with suspicion the professed nonalignment of India and Sri Lanka.

Even India and Sri Lanka have at times looked askance at each other's ties with the opposing "socialist powers" — Sri Lanka's most-favored nation maritime agreement with China, and India's defense treaty with the Soviet Union.

## Few are nonaligned

In any case, Indian leaders and military strategists have tended to play down the dangers of a Soviet buildup in the Indian Ocean, while vociferously protesting against the United States.

Indians say that much of the Soviet presence is in the form of merchant shipping and oceanographic survey vessels, and that Soviet strategic interests in the area are of less military importance than the American, and therefore pose a less grave danger.

They also note that the Soviet Union's dearth of bases or home-port facilities in these seas forces it to maintain a bigger fleet — two auxiliary vessels for every warship. This accounts for the higher number of Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean, these strategists assert, but in terms of fighting strength, the Soviet presence should not be equated with the American presence.

Actually, whatever their views, few, if any, of the Asian countries are in the strict sense nonaligned. Most of them are more familiar with the American overseas military presence — and figure that a known evil is better than an unknown one.

# Envoy hints U.S. may be asked to leave

# Thais extend hand to N. Korea, China

By Dana Adams Schmitt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Thailand, main base of the U.S. Air Force in the Far East, may soon establish diplomatic relations with North Korea, and even perhaps with Peking.

So indicates the Thai Ambassador to Washington, Anand Panyarachum, in an unusual interview here. The Ambassador accompanied a trade mission to Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, and to Peking, in December.

## Call for withdrawal hinted

Also in the interview, in an apparent but veiled reference to congressional opposition to more U.S. military aid for South Vietnam and Cambodia, the Ambassador opened the door to a possible future request to the U.S. Air Force to withdraw its 27,000 men from a network of bases in Thailand.

Such a request could come, he indicated, if it should ever become apparent that the U.S. no longer supported Saigon or Phnom Penh.

"The North Koreans asked us to establish diplomatic relations," he said, "and it will be up to the new Thai Government, now being formed in Bangkok, to make that political decision."

The Chinese were apparently more circumspect; Thailand, like the U.S., still officially recognizes Taiwan as the representative of China.

## Chinese cordiality

The Ambassador said the Chinese showed great cordiality to the Thai delegation, which was ostensibly a "people to people" mission. It was headed by a representative of the business community, but included the Deputy Minister of Commerce of Thailand as well as the Ambassador.

The new Thai Government is being formed following elections based on a new constitution promulgated six months ago as result of the students'



Vegetable vendor in Bangkok, Thailand

## Thailand diplomatic directions—keeping in midstream?

rebellion of October, 1973. After years of military rule, going back to 1963, the elections established Thailand as a democracy under a constitutional monarch.

Even before the students' rebellion, the Ambassador said, Thailand had been moving toward what he called a "widening of the windows, which would make us the friend of all governments regardless of their ideology or system."

In addition to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, with which Thailand has relations of long standing, he said, his government had in the past two years established relations with Romania,

Hungary, Poland, East Germany, and Mongolia.

The Thai delegation visited Peking on its way back from North Korea and found the Chinese eager to draw up lists of goods to be exchanged, including rubber and jute from Thailand, and pharmaceuticals and canned foods from China, which may now be shipped directly instead of following a circuitous route via Hong Kong.

While officially dealing with the China Council for International Trade, the Thais were given ample opportunity to meet Chinese Government officials.

Ambassador Panyarachum said

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

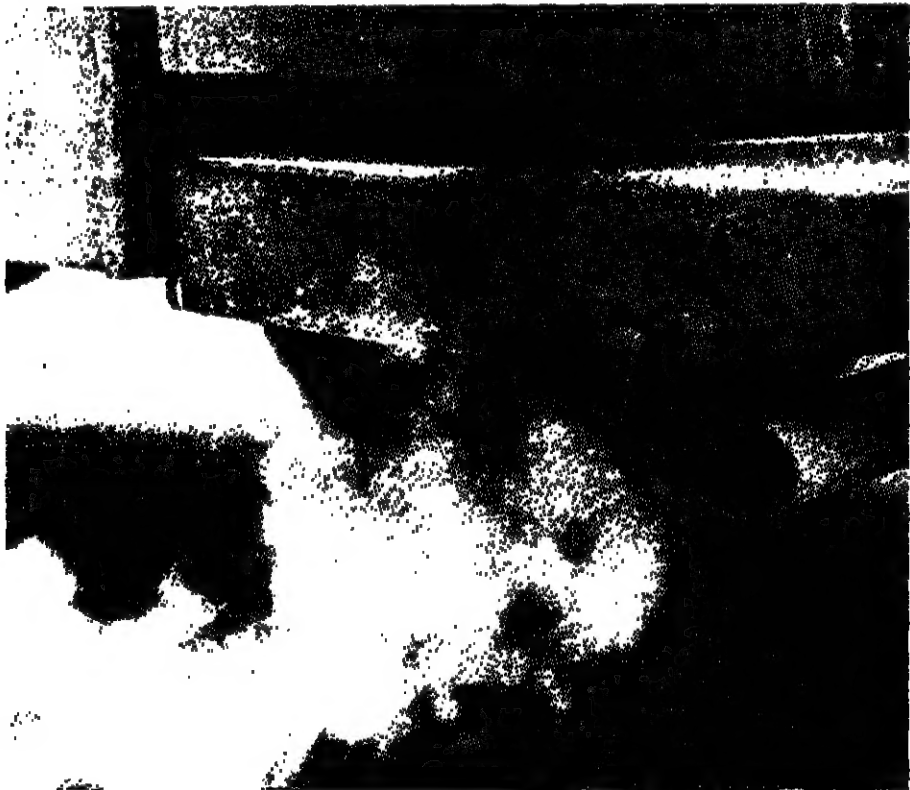
that although Thais and Chinese speak different languages, they consider a "blood relationship" exists between them. The Thais migrated to the peninsula they now occupy in the 12th and 13th centuries from southern China, particularly from Yunnan.

There are about 300,000 Chinese in Thailand who are officially regarded as foreigners, but there are also several million more scattered through the population of 40 million who have adopted Thai nationality and have been assimilated to a greater or lesser extent. Most are businessmen, and they have for many years dominated Thailand's commerce.

# Energy cost of cleaner autos stressed

## Detroit automakers unanimously ask delay of 1977 exhaust standards

By Monty Hoyt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor



Cleaning up car exhaust—now or later?

Washington  
Long-term efforts to clean up the nation's air have run into another dust bowl of controversy.

Should automakers be made to meet tougher emission standards required for 1977 model cars? Even if it means a higher price tag or possible fuel loss? Can the technology be perfected in time?

Three weeks of hearings now being wrapped up in Washington by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have found the Detroit automakers unanimously asking for a suspension of the more stringent 1977 standards, pointing out that they have already cleaned up auto emissions by 80 to 90 percent (for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide).

The automakers, in the meantime have gained a powerful ally in President Ford, who has asked Congress for a five-year delay of higher auto pollution standards, for the sake of improving fuel economy.

But some European and Japanese automakers, manufacturers of pollution control equipment, conservation

groups, and U.S. mayors have argued that the standards can be met — with few penalties.

The big four U.S. automakers testified that new control systems would add as much as \$300 to the price of a new car, create fuel penalties of 12 to 20 percent (increasing gasoline consumption by two billion gallons). They also doubted the required technology could be ready in time.

"It is not feasible" to meet fuel economy goals and the 1977 emission standards, Ford Motor Company stated.

Foreign manufacturers, principally Daimler-Benz and Honda, felt the 1977 standards were achievable.

The National Academy of Sciences reported the standards could be met with present technology by improving catalytic converters and quick warm-up techniques. This would cost \$400 per car over 1970 prices, with the same or better fuel economy over 1970 model cars.

Manufacturers of catalysts which the auto industry has used to meet the current emission standards called any relaxation on clean air goals "unnecessary." Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, the largest maker of catalysts, said a five-year delay called for by the President "could be a moratorium on progress."

Mayor Richard G. Lugar of Indianapolis and Neil Goldschmidt of Portland, Ore., testified that stopping the auto emission program in midstream will make it difficult for metropolitan areas to maintain their air quality standards as required by law during the next 10 years.

## City needs stressed

"The nation's cities should not have to sacrifice environmental quality and economic vitality because one segment of American industry is able to skip out of doing its part," they stated.

Adding to the dilemma, the EPA released updated findings indicating that rather than cleaning up the air, catalysts used by the auto companies create significant amounts of sulfates and sulfuric acid, resulting in greater public health risks than the pollution they are designed to control.

Catalyst defenders said sulfate problems could be solved either by adding a second converter to control systems or by desulfurizing gasoline.

The EPA has until March 8 to make its final judgment. The agency, which must decide on the basis of the public health impact and whether the technology is readily available, can either keep the tougher standard or suspend it for one year.

The EPA may go with the stricter requirements, but recommend that Congress amend the standards on the basis of wider considerations of economic costs and fuel economy.

# U.S. charity grows in spite of recession

By David Annable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
American generosity is defying recession, even though it cannot quite keep pace with inflation.

In spite of the economic blizzard, it now is clear that Americans last year gave more, not less, to philanthropic causes.

According to John J. Schwartz, president of the American Association of Fund-Raising Councils, Inc., "We are pretty certain that giving will be up \$1 billion to \$1.3 billion — in spite of everything."

That would bring total American donations to nearly \$26 billion for 1974, more than twice the level of 10 years ago. And individual fund-raisers such as United Way of America (by far the largest in the United States) confirm that this is indeed the trend.

Although this latest increase is not so great as the current inflation rate, it does tend to endorse the honorable American tradition that, in the words of James Foley, vice-president of the American National Red Cross, "Often in times of stress people seem to be more generous."

## This year is crucial

But looking ahead to possibly still rougher economic conditions, Mr. Foley echoes the thoughts of many fund raisers by adding, "Let's hope it holds up this year."

All the experts are agreed that 1975 will be a crucial year:

Inflation has dealt an especially sharp blow to colleges, hospitals, and other labor-intensive organizations. Their costs have often risen faster than even the national consumer price index.

The U.S. Government continues to cut back on its social programs as the national budget is squeezed. There are fewer and fewer spare federal or local dollars for social, welfare, and other projects.

In spite of last year's performance, philanthropic aid must be reckoned uncertain this year, and is not expected to keep pace with a high inflation rate.

The foundations (which contribute about 10 percent of the philanthropic dollar) saw a drastic shrinkage in their capital assets last year. But because dividends held up, and because some foundations continued to dip gingerly into capital, total disbursements remained at about the 1973 level.

## Dividends watched

This year, however, it is feared that dividends, too, may suffer in the recession. And if the stock market

falls to rally significantly, the foundations are expected to be less willing to spend much capital at the expense of long-term survival. The Ford Foundation's contemplated 50 percent cut back might then be less unique than it now is.

Foundation managers are concerned about the effects of any tax reform legislation this year, especially when they are already engaged in an effort to persuade Congress to relax financial restrictions imposed on foundations in 1969.

Foundation money is primarily aimed at education, health, social welfare, international affairs, and scientific research — in that order. Non-foundation dollars (90 percent of all philanthropy) go largely toward religious institutions.

Hence, educational and medical institutions are caught in a special bind: Their support from foundation is threatened, their own endowment is depleted, government assistance is less forthcoming, yet their costs are rising faster than the price index.

## Scope awes

In spite of these serious amulets for 1975, and the stringent economic already forced on many recipients of philanthropy, fund-raisers remain awed at the scope of American giving.

A spokesman for United Way America, for example, says that \$6.9 percent increase in 1974 receipts recorded as of Jan. 1 is "a tribute to a credit to the millions of give across the country" for the first time the United Way expects to top billion.

# Troubled, encircled Lesotho feels stifled

## Its hopes must first filter through South Africa

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Maseru, Lesotho

Independent black Lesotho is a troubled island, surrounded not by water but by white-dominated South Africa.

That geo-political fact contributes to most of the problems faced by this overpopulated, underdeveloped little nation, officially classed as one of the six poorest in the world.

The train that rattles across the Mokokare River bridge from South Africa penetrates Lesotho no farther than Maseru, the capital, perhaps a mile from the border.

"The railway takes Basuto people out to work in South Africa," local residents tell you, "and it brings in goods to make up for our chronic shortages."

This is a reference to the 76,000 Lesotho miners who work in South African gold and coal mines and 150,000 others who toil in other industries across the frontier.

The fact is that Lesotho itself has little industry, so its people can earn

more elsewhere. Its chief export really is black labor.

"If you see a nice house with new clothing on the laundry line, you can be sure the man is working in South Africa," a Westerner who lives here said. "But at least most of their earnings come back to Lesotho."

The country's monarch, Oxford-educated King Moshoeshoe II, lives in modest circumstances by Western regal standards. When he invites friends to dinner in his stone house, his wife does the cooking and serving and his children play around.

Surrounded they may be, with no outlet to the sea, but more than a million black African Masutos of Lesotho are at least technically free, even though the democratic process has been suspended here for the past five years.

## Refugee trap

Maseru boasts a modern Holiday Inn to attract visitors from South Africa and tourists from abroad. A new Hilton Hotel also is to be built on a hilltop overlooking the city.

Lesotho needs an international airport, however. The present facility can accommodate only small planes which come three times a week from Johannesburg and return the same way.

For the event, the diplomatic community, comprising representatives from the United States, Britain, and Nationalist China, usually turns out, along with the Lesotho press, scholars, and government officials.

Because the country's road, rail, and air routes all traverse South African territory, only persons acceptable to Pretoria can come in or out. At least one South African political refugee has been trapped here for years, unable to obtain even a transit visa to go abroad through Johannesburg.

When and if Lesotho gets an international airport and suitable planes, it may be able to fly direct to black African countries such as Mozambique or Zambia without stopping in South Africa. But this project is estimated to be at least several years hence.

In addition to being one of the few remaining places in Africa maintaining relations with Taiwan, Lesotho was one of the few black African states which did not break relations with Israel. As an underdeveloped third-world nation, however, Lesotho often votes with the Arab-Asian-Communist bloc at the United Nations. It has received aid from Iran but has no diplomatic relations with Moscow or Peking.

Despite suggestions by Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan that South Africa establish an embassy here, Pretoria has not yet done so. "South Africa feels diplomatic relations with Lesotho still can be handled by telephone," a Maseru informant commented grimly.

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ملکات العرب



# Separate Turkish Cypriot state?

## Denktash recommendation put to Ankara for approval

By John E. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Nicosia, Cyprus  
"Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union," says Cyprus Vice-President Glavkos Clerides, "has so far exercised the pressures needed to get Turkey to make concessions or show flexibility on the Cyprus problem."

As Mr. Clerides spoke in an interview here, Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash told newsmen he was recommending establishment of a separate Turkish-Cypriot state in the Turkish-occupied northern zone of Cyprus that would be federated with Turkey. Mr. Denktash said he was awaiting the Ankara government's approval for this move, and he used harsh language in criticism of the United States arms embargo on Turkey which went into effect Feb. 5.

Earlier, Turkish Prime Minister Sadi Irmak said in Ankara that Turkey would review all its military commitments to the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Correspondents in Ankara reported indications that Turkey might close United States military bases there.

### Troops, armor moved

In Cyprus, meanwhile, Turkish troops and armor were moved from the Turkish-occupied zone southward toward Nicosia, Cyprus government sources said. A new Turkish military regulation required 48 hours' notice for any travel by foreigners including Americans in the Turkish zone, apparently to prevent observation of the troop movements.

Mr. Clerides told this reporter that since last summer's Greek military coup against Cyprus, President Makarios, and the ensuing Turkish invasion, the United States "tried to get Turkey to make concessions without exercising pressure."

"Perhaps this was a reasonable policy from Mr. Kissinger's point of view, but it did not work," he said. As he spoke, Ankara Radio announced that Turkey had withdrawn from planned talks on Cyprus with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the Greek foreign minister in Brussels.

### 'Unwillingness' charged

Mr. Clerides said that since he resumed intercommunity talks here with Mr. Denktash Dec. 19, "we have not been able to get into anything of real substance, except the future of Nicosia International Airport, because of Turkish unwillingness." Mr. Denktash indicated that he might not attend their next meeting, scheduled Feb. 7.

Last Monday, President Makarios said Cyprus might appeal for aid from the Soviet Union. "We are consulting among ourselves to determine what form this aid might take," Mr. Clerides said.

Talks on reopening the airport have failed so far, Mr. Clerides continued, because Turkey had proposed reopening the airport with a manager from a

neutral country, assisted by Greek and Turkish Cypriots but under control of Greece and Turkey, as guarantor powers of Cyprus independence under the 1960 Greek-Turkish-British treaty. Mr. Clerides' counterproposal was that the guarantor powers should be excluded and that the Greek side would not insist on United Nations supervision, which the Turks oppose.

### Port passage offered

"Mr. Denktash also offered to open the port of Famagusta to Greek ships," Mr. Clerides said. "However, he would not allow Greek Cypriots to work at the port or permit Greek Cypriot refugees to return to the 'Turkish occupied' new city of Famagusta."

Greek goods unloaded at Famagusta would have to be transported by Turks at Greek expense, he added. In return the Turks insisted on use of the Greek-Cypriot ports of Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos, without paying customs duties.

Mr. Clerides accused the Turks of expelling Greek Cypriots from their homes in northern Cyprus and moving in Turkish refugees to hasten exchange of population. This process began when Britain last month airlifted 8,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees from the British bases in southern Cyprus to Turkey, from where they have been flown back to the island for resettlement on Greek property.

Mr. Clerides said that Mr. Denktash "appears not to enjoy any freedom of action" in negotiating. His decisions, even down to the smallest detail, were being dictated by Ankara and the Turkish military, Mr. Clerides charged.

## But Kissinger likely to ignore cues

# Israel, PLO hand signal

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem  
U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's scheduled new Middle East peace tour is expected here at present to omit the core issue in the region: the Palestine problem and Israel's conflict with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Neither the United States nor Israeli governments appear to have budged from their refusal so far to recognize or deal with the PLO, according to a consensus of Palestinian and Israeli and U.S. officials and diplomats consulted here and in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Secretary of State Kissinger himself reiterated at the National Press Club in Washington earlier this week that the United States could not recognize the PLO so long as the PLO did not recognize Israel's right to exist.

### Signals flash

Strong signals of interest in Israeli-PLO contacts have flashed from both Palestinian and nongovernment Israeli quarters in recent days. They are not being totally ignored, but they have had no visible effect on either U.S. or Israeli policy.

Moreover, out of a score or so of West Bank and Jerusalem Arabs interviewed here and in the occupied territories only one prominent Palestinian, former Jordanian Cabinet minister and Ambassador Anwar al-

Nusseibeh, said he felt the U.S. is nudging Israel toward talks with the PLO.

Israelis, like Western diplomats in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, are unanimous in affirming there are no contacts on what one diplomat called "the most critical issue — the one touching Israel's jugular."

### Israeli position

The position of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government, expressed by a senior foreign policy aide, remains that "we cannot recognize the PLO because it aims to destroy us. Therefore it is axiomatic that we cannot accept a PLO-dominated Palestinian state on the West Bank" as part of a peace settlement.

However, the same aide admits, "There are, of course, many Israelis, including some of my rank in the government, who are convinced that the Palestinians will have to have their own West Bank state."

"In any case, we [the Israeli Government] would prefer to see the West Bank led by a third force of non-PLO Palestinian civil leaders. Perhaps we arrived at not permitting the West Bankers enough political expression to enable them to do this years ago."

Since the Rabat Arab summit conference took away Jordanian King Hussein's responsibility for the West Bank's future and gave it to the PLO, with King Hussein's acquiescence, Arab support for the PLO here has reached a new peak, Israeli officials acknowledge.

In December, 1974, Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres and other

senior Israelis met at their own request with Arab notables in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They proposed more Arab "home rule" as a substitute for direct Israeli rule and the popular support for the PLO. Virtually all rejected the idea.

Last week, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon leaked to Israeli newsmen the suggestion that although King Hussein could no longer discuss the West Bank's future with Israel, there could be Israeli-Hussein talks on less substantive matters, such as tourism and cooperation in developing mineral resources of the Dead Sea area.

### A Jordanian view

Anwar al-Khatib, another former Jordanian minister regarded by younger Palestinians here as "King Hussein's man" on the West Bank told this reporter:

"I told Peres his efforts to create a local leadership are useless. We have neither a Quisling [Norway's World War II Nazi collaborator] nor a Marshal Petain [Vichy France's chief of state during World War II German occupation]."

"It is too late for talks with King Hussein. Israel has nothing to offer him anyhow. Israel missed a golden opportunity to use the West Bank as a bridge to the Arab world, and so negotiate with moderates."

"King Hussein, I am certain, would accept nothing but total return of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Our leadership is the PLO whether we like it or not, and whether they like it or not. We must stand very firmly behind the PLO."

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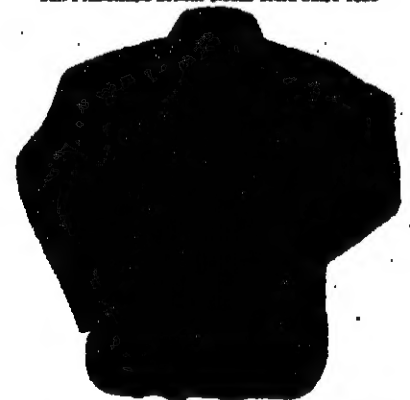
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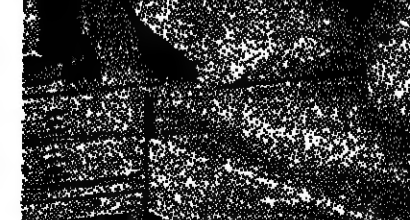
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4.4x12.3	red	Kara Kozak	1,800
4.2x8	tan	Dazgir	775
4.7x3	gold	Melika prayer	700
4.4x3	red	Domani	800
3.8x7	crimson	Dazgir prayer	750
6.2x7	red	Charnade	1,200
4.8x4	red	Kara Kozak	1,800
5.7x7	brown	Kara	700
5.7x7.10	red	Sergapso	1,200
6.1x3.4	red	Kilin	700
12.8x12.10	red	Uzbek	3,800

### ORIENTALS from PERSIA (IRAN)

Size	Color	Name	Sale Price
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3.8x20.2	red	Dargahine	1,175
3.1x17	blue	Hassan	1,400
3.1x16	red	Johegan	600
3.8x3.3	hazy	Sarouk Sarband	500
3.8x3.3	red	Kazvin	500
8.8	blue	Qashghai	1,100
4.1x10	red	Shiraz	1,100
6.3x10	blue	Sijan	1,000
7x10	yellow	Sarouk Sarband	1,300
7x10.10	blue	Taher	1,250
8.3x11.5	blue	Isfahan	2,200
8.7x11.8	green	Kirman	1,850
10.8x18.2	red, blue	Haji	3,975

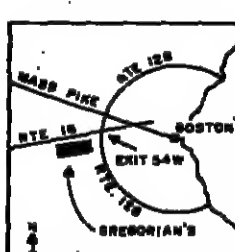
### ORIENTALS from CENTRAL ASIA (TURKICOMAN and BELUCH)

Size	Color	Name	Sale Price
2x3	red	Algan	\$ 75
3.8x5.3	red	Dowlatabad	300
3.1x17	blue	Belouch	600
3.8x10	mahogany	Torghon	700
5.8x2.2	red	Alcha	800
8x2.2	gold	Dowlatabad	900
6.8x10.5	rust	Dai	1,400
5.8x9	gold	Dowlatabad	800
6.4x10	undyed wool	Dowlatabad	800
7x10	red	Dowlatabad	1,175
7.8x10.5	brown	Ant. Suleyman	2,000
5.8x11	red	Alcha	1,200
8x12	crimson	Dowlatabad	1,200
12.5x17.4	red	Farah	3,000

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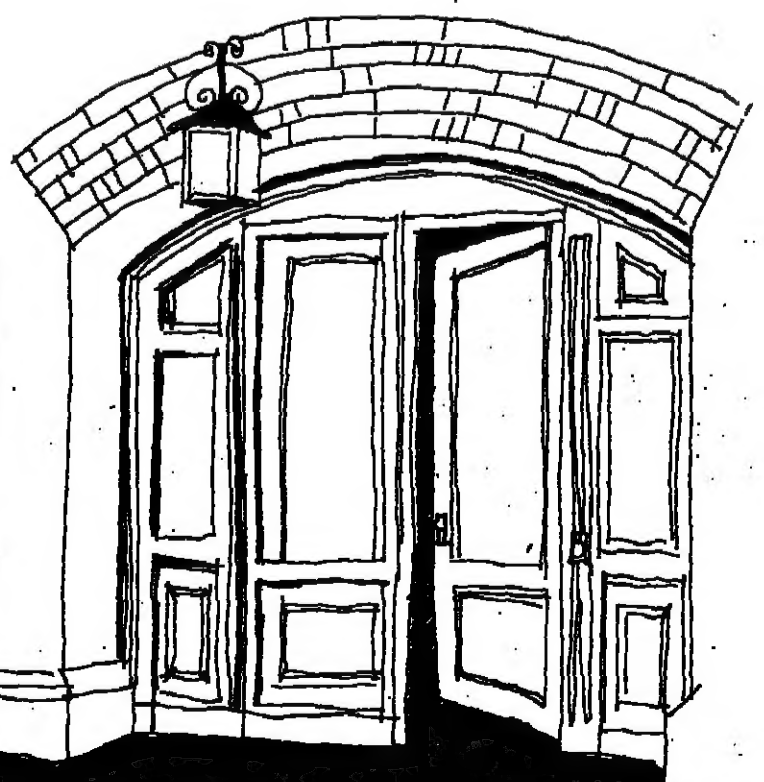
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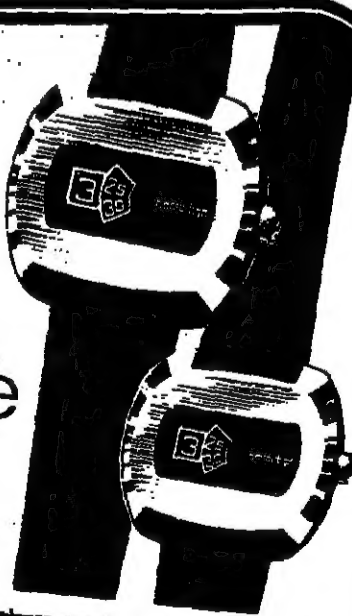
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Nessen says Ford will run in '76

Washington  
President Ford's chief spokesman declared Wednesday that the President will run for a full term in 1976 regardless of economic conditions at that time.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen thus expanded upon Mr. Ford's answer to a news conference question on Tuesday in which the President said, "I think the economic circumstances will be good enough to justify at least my seeking re-election."

Mr. Nessen told a news briefing that "the President's decision to seek re-election is unrelated to the state of the economy."

## Izvestia says there are limits to detente

Moscow  
Izvestia has bluntly warned the U.S. that there are limits to detente. If the U.S. uses troops for "recolonization" in the Mideast, the Feb. 5 Izvestia said, this "would call forth consequences in comparison with which the present economic chaos and political confusion would seem the embodiment of order and stability."

Then in language considered sharp by diplomats, the article implied that the United States is not doing its share in broader areas of detente.

The commentary was especially noteworthy, writes Monitor correspondent Elizabeth Pond, in coming from the pen of the authoritative commentator A. Bovin. Mr. Bovin is the one who signaled in Izvestia after the trade breakdown last month that the rest of detente would continue with the U.S.

The article said that if the U.S. does not mend its ways and stop considering itself the supreme military power with no equal, this will "call into question the sincerity" of the U.S. The article did not specify what action it expected from the U.S.

## Kissinger, Gromyko may meet at Geneva

Washington  
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger tentatively plans to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva at the end of his forthcoming Middle East trip, diplomatic sources said here. The Geneva meeting would serve to brief Mr. Gromyko, who returned to

Moscow Wednesday from Egypt, on Dr. Kissinger's exploratory 10-day trip through the region.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson would not comment specifically on the meeting but said there have been "exchanges on the subject."

## Billie Jean King signs a superstar contract

New York  
Billie Jean King, long dominant in the world of women's tennis, signed with the New York Sets of the World Team



Billie Jean King

Tennis League today for terms the Sets said would put her into the superstar category.

Declining to quote the worth of the long-term contract, the Sets said it would be in the class of those held by baseball star Catfish Hunter and football hero Joe Namath.

Some estimated it at between \$250,000 and \$500,000.

## U.S., Panama nearly agreed on draft treaty

Washington  
With all but two major issues resolved, the United States and Panama hope to sign a draft treaty governing Panama Canal operations within the next 10 weeks, American officials say.

"I think we're getting quite close. Things are going more quickly and smoothly than we would have imagined a number of months ago," a senior U.S. official said.

The governments, he said, have tentatively agreed to the following: — The new treaty will have an expiration date early in the next century, after which Panama will assume total responsibility for the canal.

— Over the life of the treaty, Panama will have a junior but growing partnership with the United States in the operation and defense of the canal. — The new treaty will confer to Panama jurisdiction over the present 500-square-mile canal zone. The United States will have land, water, and use rights necessary to operate the canal for the life of the treaty.

## Stone Age castle found in E. Germany

Berlin  
A Stone Age castle, thought to be 4,500 years old, has been unearthed near the East German village of

Dachwig in the Erfurt district, the ADN news agency reports.

Experts believe the ruins, discovered during excavation work on a reservoir, were part of a Neolithic (new stone age) keep, which protected the inhabitants during times of trouble.

Ceramics produced on potters' wheels show that Germanic farmers also lived on the site during the first century A.D., the agency added.

## Israel invites Soviets to resume diplomatic ties

Rome  
Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, in an interview published here, Wednesday, invited the Soviet Union to resume diplomatic relations with Israel to help the search for peace in the Middle East.

"If the Soviet Union is in favor of resuming relations with us, then we are ready to do so," Mr. Allon was quoted as telling the Communist newspaper Paese Sera.

In Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said renewal of Soviet weapon supply shipments to Egypt would not affect the balance of arms in the Middle East. In a address to the Knesset he said the Israeli Army was undergoing unprecedented reinforcement.

"The rate of the Army's strengthening assures us that even if the Soviet Union agrees to provide all of Egypt's arms requests, this will not upset the balance of power between us and the Arab states in comparison to that which existed at the outbreak of the Yom Kippur [October, 1973] war," he said.

## Eritrean rebels say they have \$5 million in arms

Beirut, Lebanon  
A leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) was quoted here Wednesday as saying the rebels two weeks ago received weapons from Libya worth \$5 million.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper Al-Moharrer, ELF secretary-general Othman Saleh Sebi said the Libyan arms included mortars, antitank weapons, antiaircraft guns, bazookas, and surface-to-surface missiles.

"We are now about to buy antiaircraft missiles," the pro-Palestinian newspaper quoted him as saying. Mr. Sebi said Eritrean

guerrillas, fighting for the secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia, had obtained large supplies of arms, including heavy weapons. Most were being used in the current fighting and the rest were on the way to the front, he added.

## U.S. allots \$10 billion for coal research

St. Louis  
The largest energy research project since the development of the atomic bomb will be undertaken in the next



Interior Secretary Morton

five years to exploit the United States' vast coal reserves, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced here.

Mr. Morton told a press conference that the United States will spend \$10 billion over the next five years in an accelerated research program to develop coal technology and possibly make the nation independent of foreign energy suppliers by 1985.

In addition, Mr. Morton also said a large portion of the research money will be spent on developing more efficient ways of extracting coal "so that it will be less hazardous to human health and life."

## Portuguese Communists protest NATO visit

Lisbon  
The Portuguese Communist Party Wednesday suggested shore leave should be canceled for forces taking part in a current NATO exercise off Portugal.

But a spokesman for NATO's Iberian Atlantic area command said the 8,000 men involved would come ashore as arranged and added that no special security precautions were planned for the NATO fleet's Lisbon visit.

The Communists, who are becoming more assertive on the Portuguese political scene, issued a statement saying that in "the present complex situation" any incidents involving NATO sailors on shore leave could turn into a provocation.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Peru crisis

President Juan Velasco's military regime in Peru faced the worst crisis of his six-year rule Wednesday, and the President responded by declaring a national state of emergency after students in Lima took to the street for violent demonstrations in support of striking police. Army troops and tanks had earlier participated in a violent crackdown on policemen striking for more pay.

### Brando solicits Indian bail

American film star Marlon Brando was reported Wednesday trying to raise bail money for 33 Menominee Warrior Society Indians held in a Shawano, Wis., jail on criminal charges stemming from the take-over Jan. 1 of an abandoned religious estate in Gresham, Wis.

### Bentzen hat in ring

Sen. Lloyd M. Bentzen (D) of Texas will announce his candidacy for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination on Feb. 17, sources in Washington said Wednesday. His office has said he will announce his 1978 campaign plans on that day.

### U.S. aid to Ethiopia

Arthur Hummel, U.S. Ambassador-Designate to Ethiopia, testified in Washington Tuesday that the United States has every intention of continuing military and economic aid to the new military government.

### Police force arrested

The entire plainclothes police force of the resort city of Acapulco has been arrested in a government drive against corruption. Several hundred men were confined to barracks Tuesday on orders of the new Governor of the state of Guerrero. He took office last week after Gov. Israel Nogueira went into hiding to avoid fraud charges.

### Absent Senate witness

A contempt-of-Congress citation will be sought against nursing homes operator Bernard Bergman, who failed to appear Tuesday in New York before a U.S. Senate subcommittee hearing on long-term care, says subcommittee chairman Frank E. Moss (D) of Idaho.

## \*Labor change for Ford?

Continued from Page 1

Dr. Dunlop, former head of the Cost of Living Council and now at Harvard University, is due to be named to the Cabinet to succeed Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan, it is learned. The word in Washington is that the decision has been made and Dr. Dunlop, who has been reluctant earlier, has been persuaded to return to the government. The formal announcement is due "within a few days," after Secretary Brennan returns to Washington from a speaking engagement in Florida.

In part, Dr. Dunlop's past reluctance to take a new government assignment was due to strong differences of opinion with a number of other economic advisers to the President, notably Treasury Secretary William E. Simon.

There have been indications recently of a shift in economic thinking in the administration and Dr. Dunlop is now reported to feel hopeful that policies can be devised to cope more successfully with present economic problems.

## \*Seed catalogs bloom in winter

Continued from Page 1

Most seed catalogs are put together by small staffs. Keith Price, advertising manager of the Gurney seed company of Yankton, S. D., which sent out 8 million catalogs this year — its 109th — says all the work on the Gurney catalog is done by a staff of seven.

Another giant in the industry, Burpee, has a regular in-house staff of four, plus the services of a free-lance photographer. In addition, various buyers, horticulturists, and management officials take part in the production of the catalog.

While the figure is a closely guarded secret, the cost to produce such magazines varies widely. But a spokesman of a specialty seed company which distributed 150,000 copies this year admitted his catalog cost about 25 cents a copy to produce... a 52-page, four-color catalog.

### One sale per 3 catalogs

Several seedmen say they consider a three-to-one ratio of catalogs to sales about right; that is, one sale for every three catalogs sent out.

Work on new catalogs usually starts in the early spring for a December printing. Even from that distance, catalog designers and buyers must be able to gauge next year's trends accurately.

This year and next, however, the trend is fairly clear — family thrift and home vegetable gardens. Seedmen hope the trend will mean record sales.

"Peas, beans, lettuce, corn, and the perennial favorite — tomatoes — are really in now, and we are giving them a growing emphasis," said Tom Reynolds of the Park Seed Company of Greenwood, S.C., whose handsome catalog with more than 3,000 varieties of flowers and vegetables is mailed to more than 3 million in the U.S.

Dr. Dunlop is probably respected more than he is liked by organized labor. He is recognized as a stubborn defender of things he believes in and as willing to fight for union interests if he feels they are legitimate — even within the White House, it is necessary.

One union executive who acknowledged that there is "no real warmth" for Dr. Dunlop within labor, said of him: "You don't have to love John Dunlop to know he's competent, tough, blunt, and willing to put up a fight. It'll be a good change."

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## \*Congress, Ford duel

Continued from Page 1

[Mr. Ford in Atlanta this week expressed optimism that economic conditions would improve enough to permit him to seek re-election in 1976]

### Bluntness promised

"If we can succeed," says Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), "in restoring confidence in the U.S. economy, then we can return the economy to stable noninflationary growth."

[But, remarked Mr. Greenspan, the job of the CEA "is to tell it like it is." That means, according to the President's economic report to Congress, a gloomy picture, with unemployment subsiding to 7.5 percent only in 1977. The apparent contradiction, Mr. Ford indicated, rises from the fact that he is looking at "trends," whereas "computer readouts" compile "averages." [By 1978, Mr. Ford said in Atlanta this week, "the trend will be good," with inflation dropping below 10 percent, the gross national product growing once more, and with "a slight downturn in unemployment figures."]

Specifically, Mr. Simon brought this message to Congress: "The worst policy of all, in my opinion, would be to both crank up federal spending and cut back taxes in a massive and permanent way."

### Credit loosened

Simultaneously, in another committee room, economic adviser Ar-

Continued from Page 1

It is also known that Dr. Kissinger is eager to carve out the essentials of a settlement under American auspices before the issue goes to a forum in which the Soviet Union would be a coequal with the U.S.

### Senate reluctance hinted

Should Israel refuse to be conciliatory — or if Israel started a war — Senator Percy said that under such circumstances he would say this to the Israelis:

"Don't count on always having 70 senators [supporting you]. Don't count on an appropriation being proposed by the White House and automatically being increased in the Senate."

The Percy comments came in a recent breakfast with newsmen.

Dr. Kissinger was expected to leave Sunday for Brussels where he will confer with the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers on his way to the Middle East. But now that the Turkish

official has refused — because of the U.S. arms cutoff — to meet him, he may fly directly to Cairo, arriving next Tuesday.

President Sadat of Egypt, who has just had a visit from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and who has agreed that party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev should, after all, visit Egypt at some unspecified time, is the Middle East leader who has most actively urged Dr. Kissinger to make this trip. Mr. Sadat appears to be anxious, without sacrificing Russian goodwill entirely, to disengage from the Soviet embrace and to work out a basic settlement with Israel before a Geneva conference.

### Soviet Mideast base

He has been working since the October war of 1973 on the principle that the U.S. is the only country that can put pressure on Israel.

From Cairo Dr. Kissinger will probably fly to Riyadh, the Saudi Arabia

capital, to see King Faisal, who is providing the money, along with the Shah of Iran, to make Mr. Sadat independent of the Soviet Union.

Next comes Damascus, where President Hafez al-Assad has allowed his country to become the largest Soviet military base in the Middle East, but who is personally a moderate and who gets along well with Dr. Kissinger. Mr. Assad must agree to any deal between Egypt and Israel even if there is no movement on the Golan Heights.

King Hussein of Jordan is to be consulted, because it would be hard for a far-reaching settlement to be worked out between Egypt and Israel without some progress on the Jordanian front.

Finally Israel, the key. The United States has always paid lip service to UN Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories. Now Dr. Kissinger is expected to speak out more sternly than ever before, that the Israelis must go at least some way back.

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer  
Percy—pointing the way?

## \*Ford and Percy agree on U.S. stance toward Israel

## \*There's no recession in U.S. recruiting

Continued from Page 1

Indeed, the pattern in the St. Paul area is reflected in suburban recruiting stations as well. According to Master Sgt. Edward Montgomery, the Fridley district in northeast Minneapolis, a basically residential area, now is attracting more and more high-school graduates, and some college students.

Here in the Washington, D.C., area one Army recruiter calls the caliber of recruits the "best" he's seen in years.

Numbers from around the nation seem to substantiate the Minneapolis-St. Paul pattern. For December, 1974 (a month for which full reporting figures now are available), the four military services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force) set a recruiting objective of 22,000 personnel. In fact, actual enlistments ran to 23,000.

### Limited increase

For two services, the percentage of high-school graduates was up slightly, the Army from 61 percent in November, 1974, to 62 percent in December, 1974. For the Navy, the jump was larger — from 62 percent to 67 percent, while the Marine Corps and Air Force held steady at 43 percent and 55 percent respectively.

Military men insist the total "recruitment package" will continue to attract able personnel.

## \*Moscow watches Cyprus

Continued from Page 1

Kissinger nor promised to provide Egypt with the Soviet arms it has asked for in vain since 1973. But the basic toughness and consistency of the Soviet thrust toward the Mediterranean was implied in remarks made by Mr. Gromyko at a banquet in his honor in Cairo.

Soviet policy, the Soviet Foreign Minister said, "remains unchanged regardless of its role and influence, because the matter is governed by principles. It is becoming increasingly clear who stands beside the people's legitimate rights [i.e. the Soviet Union] and who works to destroy them."

### Airport remains closed

In both Syria and Egypt, Mr. Gromyko plugged away for early resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, presumably to get the U.S.S.R. back into the Mideast peacemaking process and shape it more to Soviet advantage. Secretary Kissinger's direct efforts with the parties — to be resumed on the spot early next week — keep the Russians out.

But now comes Cyprus, where within the Greek Cypriot community there has long been a sizable Communist Party known locally as AKEL. Its scope for action is considerable, even though Archbishop Makarios has managed in the past to use it without his becoming its prisoner. Under the changed circumstances, this might not remain the case.

Since last August, the Turks have managed to prevent the reopening of Nicosia's international airport. It remains closed. But this week sees the opening of alternative airports in the Greek Cypriot (at Larnaca) and Turkish held (at Tymbou) parts of the island. At one time it was reported that the Russians had offered to help the Greek Cypriots operate the new airport at Larnaca and that the airport does now offer a speedy way to get Russians in and out of Cyprus.

And a Russian presence of any kind in Cyprus would be a counter-pressure on the underside of Turkey whose geography (to intense Russian frustration) places the Turks astride Russia's natural and historic but also very narrow entrance to the Eastern Mediterranean.



# Candidate Jackson: his forum is the Senate

A new name officially — but not unexpectedly — is to be entered today for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination. Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson once again — he sought the nomination in 1972 — is offering Democrats his own style of political campaign, using the Senate as his base.

By Robert P. Hey

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. Henry M. Jackson sits comfortably in a red leather chair in his office, attention riveted on an interviewer. His manner is as calm as his tie — a pin-striped suit and tasteful tie — as he ranges over disparate issues — Soviet trade and the Jewish migration question; the U.S. economic crisis; strategic arms limitation talks, and presidential campaign.

As most who know him say, he talks well and easily to others. As he talks, he seems very much at home with his political role — 23 years as U.S. Senator from Washington, and, of Feb. 6, expected to be a formally declared presidential candidate. Officially he declares at 10:55 this evening; the fact that he would run has been apparent for some months.

Senator Jackson becomes the Democratic candidate officially in the Democratic presidential derby; he is preceded by Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, former Sen. Fred Harris of Alabama, and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia. Others are expected to follow soon.

## Attracted large crowd

"He has a real 'nice-guy' image," says one veteran political observer. During December's Democratic convention in Kansas City, Senator Jackson drew a much larger crowd than several other presidential candidates. Two years ago, it was discovered

that since 1952 the Senator has turned over to charity every dollar he has made in speaking engagements. A check of his 1973 income tax return shows that he earned \$39,075 in speaking fees, and donated it all to charity. The bulk — \$35,700 — went to a scholarship fund for needy students. Until the law required that he be identified as the donor, the gifts had been made anonymously.

But in the Senate, Henry Jackson is the antithesis of anonymity. He takes a leading and sometimes controversial role in energy and the economy, and in foreign affairs. In an interview, he shares his views on these subjects, and describes the kind of campaign he plans.

## Achievement emphasized

The campaign, he says, "will be against the background of an economic crisis in which the public will measure a candidate in terms of his ability to articulate, advocate — and in my case where the candidate is a member of the Senate — hopefully achieve programs that will help resolve the crisis."

It will be important for candidates to point to achievement in coping with the economic crisis, he indicates. "What the people are saying . . . is that we can't wait until 1976 to pick up the pieces and put them back together again. It's in this kind of environment that the campaign this year will be evaluated."

"Therefore, I will be concentrating my efforts in day-to-day things that



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

## Senator Jackson—to rely heavily on volunteers

involve that crisis here in the U.S. Senate. I want to stay close to the legislative work burden." This would be a switch from past campaigns, in which only a president seeking reelection stayed close to the job.

challengers invariably barnstormed the nation seeking votes.

Something else will be different about the 1976 campaign: new campaign financing law limits a presidential candidate to spending \$10 million

on his primary campaign — and \$20 million in the general election. Two years ago, President Nixon spent approximately \$55 million.

## Volunteers called key

To hold costs down, Senator Jackson plans to rely heavily on volunteers, behind a small organization of professionals. He raised \$1,107,000 in 1974, when the new law did not apply.

Before mapping his campaign, Senator Jackson is waiting for states to decide how their delegates to the national convention will be selected — in winner-take-all primaries, primaries in which delegate strength is equal to voting strength, or party caucuses.

Says Senator Jackson: "Every move in connection with this question — how many primaries, how many state caucuses — has to be worked out. This is a whole new factor in the political process that must be worked with very carefully."

## Some views listed

The Washington Democrat is a candidate who:

- Has been a leading congressional conservationist.
  - Has a long record of domestic liberalism, though groups at both ends of the spectrum see him as having moved more toward the center in recent years.
  - Proposes economic recovery through massive federal housing aid and standby wage and price control authority.
  - Strongly opposes the Ford effort to curtail energy consumption by higher fees on oil imports.
  - Supports the concept of balanced reduction in U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms, and criticizes U.S. officials for the Vladivostok agreement as having allowed far too many nuclear warheads.
  - Is known as a strong supporter of Israel. He believes Americans support his approach — they are "heavily, heavily against the Arabs."
- He says he and Americans generally "want to see an avoidance of war

in the Middle East" . . . such a war would be "fraught with the possibility of . . . escalating into a major confrontation" between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

• Denies Ford administration charges that he and Congress meddled in trade negotiations by adding a provision to the trade bill to require an increased flow of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel. Moscow later abrogated the agreement, charging interference in its internal affairs; Senator Jackson — who sponsored the amendment — says the real Soviet complaint is with the bill's restrictions of Soviet credit.

## Second primary attempt

This is Senator Jackson's second run for the White House. In 1972 he ran in several primaries before withdrawing from primary contests; he entered the Democratic National Convention with 54 delegates.

But he emerged from the Miami Beach convention with 534 delegate votes, picking up second-round strength from those who originally had supported other candidates. The showing placed him second behind Sen. George McGovern.

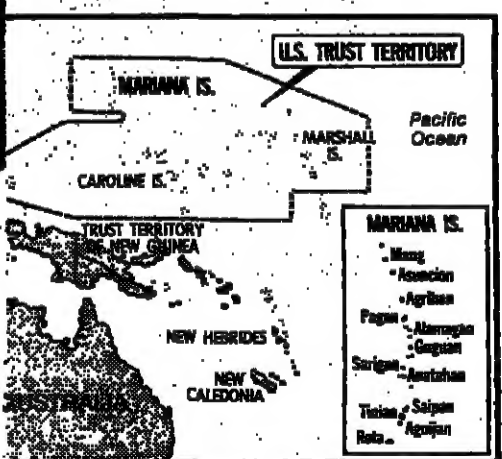
His Miami Beach showing exemplified one of Senator Jackson's assets — his general acceptability among all segments of the party, North and South, conservative and liberal. His challenge this time around is to translate the 1972 second-round acceptance into 1976 first-round enthusiasm.

Recent political polls put him in the front rank at this early point among Democratic presidential hopefuls. Late in January, the Harris Poll reported that Senator Jackson would lead Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller 50 percent to 38 percent in a presidential race; the margin was similar to that by which Sen. Edmund S. Muskie would lead the Vice-President, 50 percent to 38 percent.

The Harris Poll at the same time reported that Senator Jackson was continuing to narrow the gap by which President Ford led him.

# Marianas set to join U.S.

The 14,000 inhabitants of the strategic Mariana Islands in the West Pacific want to unite with the United States, but the terms on which that union will be achieved are a sensitive political issue.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

By Donald F. Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The planned political marriage between the United States and the Northern Mariana Islands in the Western Pacific will result in the U.S. acquiring its first territory in more than half a century.

Not since 1817 when it acquired the Virgin Islands from Denmark for \$25 million has a territory been added to the U.S. political family.

Assuming that differences between the United States and recently elected political leaders in the Marianas can be resolved, the island chain will achieve commonwealth status similar to that of Puerto Rico. The marriage could take place as early as 1978. But in addition to acquiring a strategic Pacific territory, the United States will take on a host of problems.

Saipan and Tinian are familiar to World War II GIs as the scene of bitter battles on the road to final victory over the Japanese Empire. After being wrested from Japan, the Northern Marianas, along with the rest of Micronesia, became part of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands with the United States administering authority.

## Plebiscite planned

The whole Trust Territory comprises more than 2,000 islands and coral atolls stretching across three million square miles of ocean. Only the Northern Marianas want union with the United States. The five other districts are seeking either a looser association with the United States or independence. Guam, the southernmost island in the Mariana archipelago, is not a part of the Trust Territory.

The 14,000 people who inhabit the 13 islands of the Northern Marianas — most of them

live on Saipan, Tinian, and Rota — will be asked to vote in a plebiscite on the "commonwealth covenant" with the United States. The covenant will also have to be approved by the Marianas Legislature and the U.S. Congress.

The strategic assets of the Northern Marianas are formidable, and American military planners are convinced that a new defense line must be established in the region as the United States lowers its profile in Asia.

Adm. John McCain, interviewed in Strategic Review, stated that if the Marianas are not kept under the immediate control of the United States "the next fallback position is Honolulu, and that's a long way back."

Under the proposed covenant agreement, the United States is to pay approximately \$19.5 million for a 100-year lease (80 years plus the option to renew for another 20) on slightly over 18,000 acres. This leasing of land for defense purposes includes roughly 17,800 acres on Tinian, 177 acres on Saipan for a harbor facility, and 206 acres on the island of Farallon de Medinilla.

## Pentagon funds ready

The Pentagon has already indicated its desire to pump about \$800 million into the island of Tinian, from which B29s flew to drop their weapons upon Japan, ushering in the atomic age 30 years ago. Tinian's airfields will be refurbished and once again become an American base.

Construction of the 2,500-man, \$800 million air and naval base, now in the planning stages, will probably continue through a decade. A wrench was recently thrown into military plans for Tinian, however, when the U.S. Congress decided to delay building the base because of inflation and budget problems. The military hopes this is only a temporary setback.

On Saipan, the military will bring Tanapang Harbor up to contemporary standards and Farallon de Medinilla will continue to be used as a bombing range. Saipan's Iley Field is being rebuilt and modernized for both civilian and military use.

## Party voted out

Aware of charges that the Pentagon was insensitive to the issue of land alienation and the people's desires with regard to the critical land issue, the United States has agreed to lease back to the people lands on Tinian for \$1 an acre for farming, grazing, and other purposes which will not conflict with future military activities.

U.S. representatives and the Marianas Political Status Commission have been negotiating for commonwealth status within the United States for the past two years.

Recent political elections in the Marianas swept from office the incumbents of the Popular Party, and this may prove an obstacle to American diplomatic efforts to nail down the covenant agreement in the next few weeks.

The Popular Party, which made commonwealth its platform, lost three out of four seats in the Congress of Micronesia to the Territorial Party, which does not oppose commonwealth but advocates a more cautious approach to negotiations with the United States. (The Congress of Micronesia is the legislative body for the whole Trust Territory.)

During its campaign, the Territorial Party also promised to protect the interests of the people in land alienation, homesteading, and war-damage claims, which are all sensitive issues.

While the election results may delay union with the United States, there is little doubt in

the minds of the people and business leaders of the Marianas that the union will go through. Most people welcome the prospect, believing better days are ahead.

The economic benefits are obvious.

Ben Camacho, a Saipan hotel clerk, said: "A lot of people believe the military will bring money, better schools, hospitals, and jobs which will reduce frustration of young and old who can't find jobs."

One can understand the frustrations of parents with large families when visiting the local stores on Saipan, the provisional capital of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: eggs, \$1.39 a dozen; 50-pound bag of rice (a staple in the Marianas), \$17.50; corned beef, \$1.59 a can; sugar, \$3.79 for 5 pounds; tuna fish, 75 cents a can; American ground coffee, 10 ounces for \$3.66.

The island has no minimum wage and an average hourly wage of 62 cents, with a few making \$1 an hour with the larger businesses.

## Transitional stage set

However, Saipan's economy is growing faster than that of neighboring districts, with plane loads of Japanese honeymooners flying in to its luxury hotels and golden beaches.

Said one businessman, "We really are on our feet. We don't want to lose it under an unstable Micronesian government."

Assuming the covenant agreement goes through, a transitional stage from 1977 to 1981 is planned for the Northern Marianas. During this period, a constitutional convention will draft the islands' constitution or framework of government.

Dr. Smith is associate professor of education at the George Mason University, Fairfax, Va., and is a specialist on Micronesia and the Marianas.

Melvin Maddocks

## '70s mystics—the risks of inner peace

Ever since the counter-culture made inner space the designated area for exploration, "mysticism" has become almost as approved a concept as "reason" — its opposite — once was. By its uses and misuses the term is stretched to cover everything from yoga exercises to ESP. In a recent New York Times magazine, Andrew M. Greeley and William C. McCready ask: "Are We a Nation of Mystics?" According to the Greeley-McCready survey, four out of ten Americans report the experience of "a powerful spiritual force which seemed to lift them out of themselves."

But what is this "force"? "Mysticism is an ungainly word," confesses Theodore Roszak, author of "The Making of a Counter Culture" and something of a mystic himself. One is tempted to say that its present popularity stands in direct proportion to its vagueness. The dictionary is of limited help. "Of the nature of or pertaining to mysteries" stammers the Random House edition.

One of the most sympathetic and detailed descriptions of mysticism may be found in "The English Mystical Tradition." David Knowles writes: "This knowledge, this experience, which is never entirely separable from . . . union with God by love, has three

main characteristics. It is recognized by the person concerned as something utterly different from and more real and adequate than all his previous knowledge and love of God. It is experienced as something at once immanent and received, something moving and filling the powers of the mind and soul. It is felt as taking place at a deeper level of the personality and soul than that on which the normal processes of thought and will take place, and the mystic is aware, both in himself and in others, of the soul, its qualities, and of the divine presence and action within it, as something wholly distinct from the reasoning mind with its powers. Finally, this experience is wholly incommunicable, save as a bare statement, and in this respect all the utterances of the mystics are entirely inadequate as representations of the mystical experience, but it brings absolute certainty to the mind of the recipient."

Knowles puts it so eloquently that George Santayana's observation feels like a slap in the face: "The mystic smiles at science and plays with theology, undermining both."

Mysticism may be vague; the responses to it, obviously, are not. Greeley and McCready encountered two varieties of hostility to their findings.

"Intense skepticism" about their competence or even their honesty; and marginal acceptance of the "phenomenon" but with an overwhelming inclination to explain it away by this-or-that theory.

If mysticism seems an ambiguous and veiled "force" to itself and its critics, mystics themselves are scarcely more defined. There are, Greeley and McCready indicate, more Protestants than Jews, more Jews than Catholics. Mystics having repeated experiences seem to be "disproportionately male, disproportionately black, disproportionately college-educated, disproportionately above the \$10,000-a-year income level." But what does all this really say?

Perhaps the most significant suggestion of the poll is that mystics have a "very high level" of "mental health." In fact, C. S. Lewis's phrase for grace — "surprised by joy" — would appear to be a fair characterization of those polled. In verbalizing their experiences the Greeley-McCready mystics found these descriptions the most popular:

"A feeling of deep and profound peace."

"A certainty that all things would work out for the good."

"A conviction that love is at the center of everything."

"A sense of joy and laughter."

The mystical experience appears so unequivocal a blessing that those who are not mystics must sound graceless with their "buts" — Marthas rattling their pots and pans at the Marys. But there does seem to be a willful programming of mysticism these days, as if tired, oversophisticated moderns were rather too deliberately following Shelley's instructions: "Let us recollect our sensations as children."

Drugs are out, and that surely is an improvement. But drugs aside, where is the discrimination? Mysticism threatens to turn into the latest all-purpose pill, part psychic-LSD, part psychic-tranquillizers, dissolving the universe into the ego rather than vice versa.

Without an anchor-point in non-mystical experience, mysticism tends to be an abstracted sensation, a trip, a Great Leap from nowhere to nowhere.

The profound question the world should be grateful to mysticism for raising is: What is innocence? What the world should never forget is that this may be exactly the sort of question mysticism is least able to answer.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist at large.



# food

## Youngsters, you can cook a meal for the whole family

By Aileen Paul  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Once you boys and girls, those of you who are 10 and older, can cook a few main dishes, you are ready to plan and prepare a simple meal for your family, your friends, or for yourself.

Before you begin, read the following steps toward meal planning:



4. Choose the meal — breakfast, lunch, or dinner — in cooperation with the adults in your family. An hour away from cooking is helpful to them as well as fun for you.

5. Allow enough time for preparation. It always, always, takes longer than you think.

From the cooking classes I have been giving children for more than 10 years, I have chosen a menu that will probably fit your cooking experience.

1. Build your menu around some recipes that you are familiar with and some that are new.

2. Read the recipes carefully and plan your shopping list. Check to see which items are already on your pantry shelf.

3. Buy the groceries the day before, if possible, to balance your time schedule.

If not, don't, hesitate to make changes.

Dinner Menu  
Cheesy Hamburgers on enriched rolls  
Lettuce and tomato  
Buttered beets  
Butterscotch Pudding  
Milk

Here's what you do 30 minutes before eating:

1. Set the table. Include mustard or catchup, whatever relish your family likes, and a pitcher for the milk which you will pour later.

2. Open the can of sliced or whole beets. Handle the top carefully and throw it away immediately. Pour most of the liquid slowly from the can into a small saucepan and set aside, ready to heat later.

3. Prepare pudding by following the directions on the package of Instant Butterscotch Pudding except to substitute "Half and Half" cream for milk (it makes quite a change in flavor and texture). Pour into dessert dishes immediately and carry to table. (Note: a tray is helpful throughout the entire meal planning.)

4. Cut washed lettuce head in half; again into half which makes attractive quarter wedges. A table knife should be sufficiently sharp for this



step if you are not old enough for a steel knife. Place lettuce wedges on platter. Cut tomatoes the same way — into halves and again into halves. Place between lettuce wedges. Take to table along with bottle of prepared salad dressing.

5. To make Cheesy Hamburgers:

Mix ¼ pound grated cheddar or American cheese (you can buy it grated) with 1 teaspoon A-1 Sauce, Worcestershire, or catsup, and 2 tablespoons mayonnaise.

Combine 1 pound ground beef (boneless chuck is usually the best buy and the package carries the

name) with 1 teaspoon salt and sprinkle of pepper. Divide into 4 a shape with your hands into 4 thin patties.

Place large fry pan over med heat. Add small amount of butter margarine, enough to barely coat bottom of pan, unless fry pan is Teflon coated.

Fry hamburgers until brown on side (about 4 minutes), turn and brown on the other side. Lower heat.

While hamburgers are cooking place saucepan of beet liquid on medium heat and simmer. Add be and pat of butter.

Spoon cheese on to hamburger patties. Easier to do if you remove pan from heat. Return to burner while cheese is melting, arrange on large platter. Remove patties from fry pan (cooking time 8 to 12 minutes with spatula and place on rolls.

Spoon beets, using slotted spoon into serving dish with as little liquid as possible. Carry to table on tray along with hamburgers. Pour milk and call everyone to dinner.

While you are cooking, it will be helpful to have an adult, or an older brother or sister nearby for assistance you may need. And, I should discuss the menu in advance with whomever is in charge of the budget for food at your house. I wouldn't want to use the entire week allowance in one meal, would you?

This is the third in a series of 4 articles on children learning to cook which will appear on the food page on Thursdays.

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nothing to this game — until we hit our first really steep spot.

"Which way to that pool and sama?" I said.

I made it down, but by the time I did the rest of them knew what I meant about being the world champion traverser. I also figured out why I'm usually more tired than my companions at the end of the day: I always skid about four or five times farther just to reach the same place.

Oh, I may not have looked too graceful, and I didn't come down with quite the same elan as my companions did, but I had exactly the same result every time. I started at the top of the run, and I wound up at the bottom.

My fellow skiers included two Austrians and two Americans — all experts, which didn't exactly bolster my confidence. One other

American started out with us, but he wisely classified himself as a beginner while I tried to impress the gathering by dropping names like Sugarloaf, Stowe, and Wildcat. I neglected to mention that my principal memory of all these places was blue sky viewed from a horizontal position.

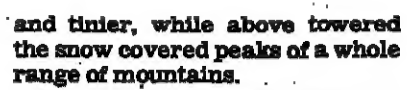
Anyway, shortly after we started for the mountain the car stopped and our beginner was let off by himself at an easier area.

"What about me?" I gulped, but it turned out the others had decided I was advanced enough to tag along with them.

"You can traverse a slope, can't you?" one of them said reassuringly.

"I'm the world champion traverser," I replied.

That settled matters, so we got on the aforementioned cable car, which rises to a point more than 10,000 feet above sea level. Slowly the village below us grew tinier



and tinier, while above towered the snow covered peaks of a whole range of mountains.

It was a majestic and exhilarating sight — until I suddenly started thinking about skiing down from that precipice.

"Why didn't I have sense enough to stay back there at the beginners' area?" I kept asking myself. But happily we got off at the mid-station, where I figured I still had at least a sporting chance.

Our group included an instructor, and no sooner had we started

skiing than I learned one thing was going to be exactly the same as it was back in my lesson-taking days in New England.

"More weight on the downhill ski," he repeated over and over. "Bend your knees. Don't lean back like that! No! No! (pause) Are you all right?"

Yes, it was just like old times, but soon I found myself staying upright for longer periods. Most of the slopes here are wider than those I'd been used to, and the

snow is much more plentiful. I actually began thinking there was

Next came two days of skiing at Mayrhofen, another popular resort where again we found wide, gentle slopes, great snow, and an outstanding ski school run by former Olympic medalist Erika Spieß-Mahringer. She and her staff had their hands full with me (I still hear them saying, "relax, relax; bend your knees!") but we made some progress.

Kitzbuhel, that world-famous playground of the jet set, was our last stop, and here the instructor almost had me doing parallel turns by the end of the final day. Almost doesn't count, though, except in horseshoes — and certainly not in skiing, as I kept discovering from a sitting position.

So I think I'll go back to stem turns for a while now that I'm home safe and sound in New England — but at least I have a lot more names to drop. I even have all the little badges and auto stickers to prove what a hotshot skier I am — if only I can manage to keep off the slopes and not give the whole thing away!

**ALPHABETICAL**

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# people, places, things



Jeff Cross

By Jim Ladesich

## Bellmaker favors pioneer life-style

Thousands of bells are forged each year at Harmony Hollow, home of Jeff Cross, his wife, and an amazing menagerie

By Jim Ladesich  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Riley, Kan.**  
On the rolling Kansas plains just east of here, Jeff Cross practices an ancient art — bell founding.

Each year he forges and ships thousands of folk bells to gift shops and galleries across the nation. And while his career isn't making him wealthy, he says he prefers it to fighting rush-hour mobs and 9-to-5 office schedules.

Mr. Cross launched his clangorous enterprise after four years of aimless career searching.

"When I enrolled at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, I planned to be an engineer," he says. "Then I switched and got an undergraduate degree in business administration at Eastern Michigan University."

After school, Mr. Cross started roaming, earning a living selling party favors to sororities and fraternities in the Western United States. "I just went where I wanted to go," he says.

### Affinity for bronze

On his way around the U.S., Mr. Cross met his wife Peggy at the University of Kansas in Lawrence.

"And I decided to give up the party-favor business," he says. "After looking back on what had always interested me — working with my hands — I decided to try my hand as an apprentice blacksmith with my uncle in Phoenix... but in my second week there I saw liquid bronze and said 'That's it!'"

Mr. Cross struck up a partnership with bell founder Joey Ursutz, who taught him the secrets of sand cast-

ing, patternmaking, and bell founding. A year later, Mr. Cross bought Mr. Ursutz' share, and he and his wife continued the operation. They settled on a small plot of land about 30 miles north of Phoenix where Cave Creek trickles through an oasis bordering the desert.

"It was a crude operation," Mr. Cross recalls. "We'd each grab one end of the pouring tool, pick up the 90-pound crucible of molten bronze, and slowly pour the molds full."

### Plants collected

Yet, the business allowed them to revert back to simpler times. They resorted to a pioneer life-style, sleeping on a waterbed spread under the stars. In their free moments, they collected rare cacti and other desert plants and rounded up a herd of animals.

"In time, we built our own concept of paradise in the Arizona sun," Mr. Cross says. "Peggy had always been crazy about animals anyway. We started with a donkey and pack saddle. I strapped on my bells and we toured all the fairs."

But Mrs. Cross balked at the idea of spending her life as an apprentice bell founder and said she wanted to move back to Kansas and enter veterinary school. So the couple set out to blaze a path northward across the prairie.

### Gear transported

The entourage resembled a caravan, Mr. Cross recalls. "On the back of my truck and camper, I loaded five dairy goats and one buck. Behind that, I pulled a four-horse trailer — with an Arabian stallion, half-Arab mare, and two donkeys. Peggy drove a gigantic rental truck with all my

foundry gear — sand, crucibles, everything — towing her Datsun pickup packed with all her plants and 30 chickens."

The Manx cat and three dogs rode along in the cab. On the way, her cat had kittens.

"It was quite a menagerie," Mr. Cross says.

They would milk the goats at night and then tote a pail of the milk to the nearest restaurant to ask for glasses of ice to chill the liquid. After drinking their fill, the couple would mosey out front to feed the cats.

### Menagerie grows

They rolled into Manhattan, Kan., in August, 1973, braced for the ordeal of house hunting.

"The first man we talked to showed us this place," Mr. Cross said, a sweeping arm gesture inviting me to look around. "We fell right into it."

The array of animals has grown to include a coopful of racing pigeons, three pigs at last count, a litter of Rhodesian Ridgeback lion-hunting dogs, and a herd of Nubian dairy goats.

Mr. Cross set up a studio in a large shed out back of the rambling, two-story farmhouse that dominates the 17 brush-strewn acres perched on a flint hill overlooking Wildcat Creek. They christened their newfound home "Harmony Hollow."

### Respect earned

The newcomers' livestock might have struck a sour note with the conservative ranchers around Riley, were it not for the way Mr. Cross won their hearts. He earned the towns-folks' respect through hard work

improving the place and by an

pearance at the Riley Fall Festival. The residents hereabouts saw glimpses of the colorful Cross giving children rides in his donkey-drawn cart. At the time, he wore a full beard, spit-shined cowboy boots, and the livery characteristic of the des Southwest. His donkey trotted proudly down the main street, handmade bells chiming from straps.

Last Christmas season, Mr. Cross made a similar appearance in Manhattan, a few miles east of Riley, though this time the donkey was decked out in the season's colors. Mr. Cross tied some antlers onto his halter. Attired as Santa Claus, Cross again gave youngsters rides through town.

### Neighbors stop by

Several neighbors have stopped by his studio to watch the founder take the rough castings, dipping them into a tubful of acid to give them the silicone bronze, cut wind vanes and clappers, and assemble the bells for shipment. In he makes 11 sizes and styles, each bearing his foundry mark and trademark — a seashell. Some are "HHBW" (Harmony Hollow Works) raised on the crown; others read "JC" or "Jeff Cross made me."

In the off-season Mr. Cross sometimes stores his surplus bells in trees of his farmstead.

## Training your dog properly means self-discipline, too



Mr. Braithwaite with a 'check collar'

A well-behaved dog is easier to live with. In this five-part series, highly experienced trainer Norman Braithwaite explains the methods he uses in his dog obedience classes.

By William Vandivert  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

"Dog training is people training, too, because you have to understand and control yourself in order to control your dog."

So says Norman Braithwaite, one of the best dog-obedience trainers in England. Mr. Braithwaite should know. In 1973 at Crufts Centennial Show in London he was sole judge of dog-obedience trials, a high honor in the dog world.

He trained guard dogs for the Royal Air Force in World War II and was later seconded for two years' work with the United States Air Force in Britain on their guard-dog

### Train your dog 1

program. He has trained thousands of dogs of all breeds and characters. And his animals are obedient, loved, and happy.

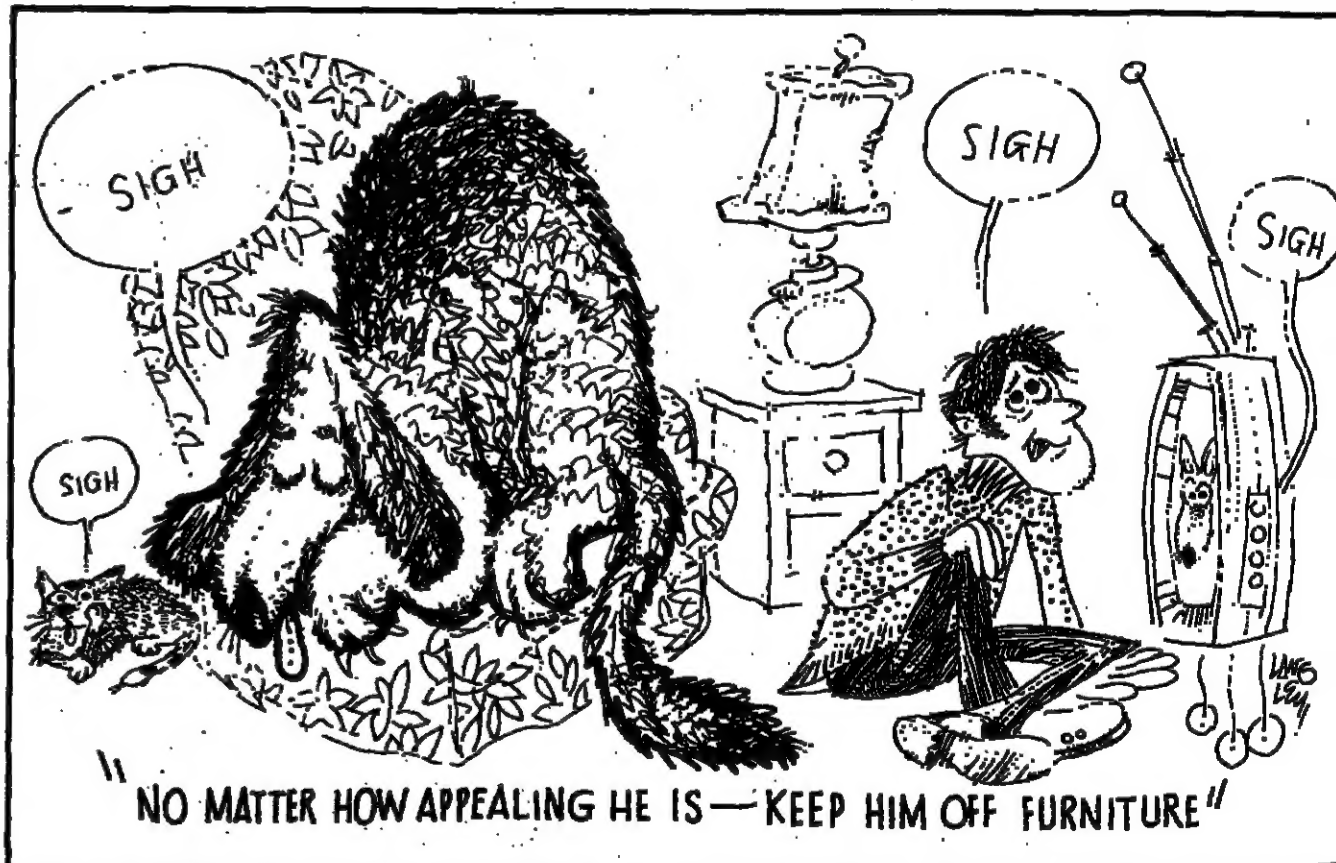
Recently I watched him drill 26 dogs and their owners in an obedience class at Kinner Kennels outside Chipping Norton in Oxfordshire. By the end of class, both human and canine spirits were lifted by success.

In this series we follow Mr. Braithwaite through five obedience sessions. From these basic steps any owner can, with patience, train himself and his dog. If, with success, you want to go further, the trainer suggests personally attended obedience classes for both master and dog. But you can do it yourself alone.

First, some very general suggestions:  
When you bring a puppy or even an older dog home, give him a warm bed in a basket or box in a room in which you can close him for the night. This is his spot where he can be left alone. Remember, puppies from a litter have been used to sleeping in a tangle of small bodies, so be sure his bed is warm.

Do not let the puppy sleep in your bed — put him firmly in his own and close the door when you retire. No puppy is too young to learn that the command bed means to stay there.

He must also learn no, or synonymously and better, leave, to stop forbidden acts. Mr. Braithwaite likes to



start with leave to avoid command conflict in later training. No can be confused with go, which is a necessary obedience training command. Leave can mean either no, drop it, or stop it, depending on the situation. It has great uses on walks and with exciting things like cats.

"Pick a name for him right away — but be sure it does not sound like one of the key command words listed in the next lesson. Test the name to be sure you can crack it out clear and loud over traffic noises," says Mr. Braithwaite.

"Housebreaking is important. Inside the house, train him to use newspaper in a corner in either the kitchen or bathroom where you can easily clean it up. Watch for the signals he will give. A good time to walk him is immediately after he wakes up, and very soon after meals. Spend time and patience on this problem, and you will housebreak him without too much drama."

"Do not make the mistake of rubbing his nose in a mess he makes. It has a negative effect. Don't scold him, but praise him when he relieves himself where you want him to."

"Remember when you bring him into your home that he is your dog and you are the boss. No matter how

appealing he is, keep him to habits you can live with when he is full grown; keep him from jumping on people and keep him off furniture."

According to trainer Braithwaite, you should give your dog rubber or rawhide bones to chew on. He needs something hard for his teeth. Best of all is a beef shinbone. First let him chew it, meat and all. Then hold up white, pushing out the marrow so it is clean inside and out. Such a bone can last him two or three years' hard chewing.

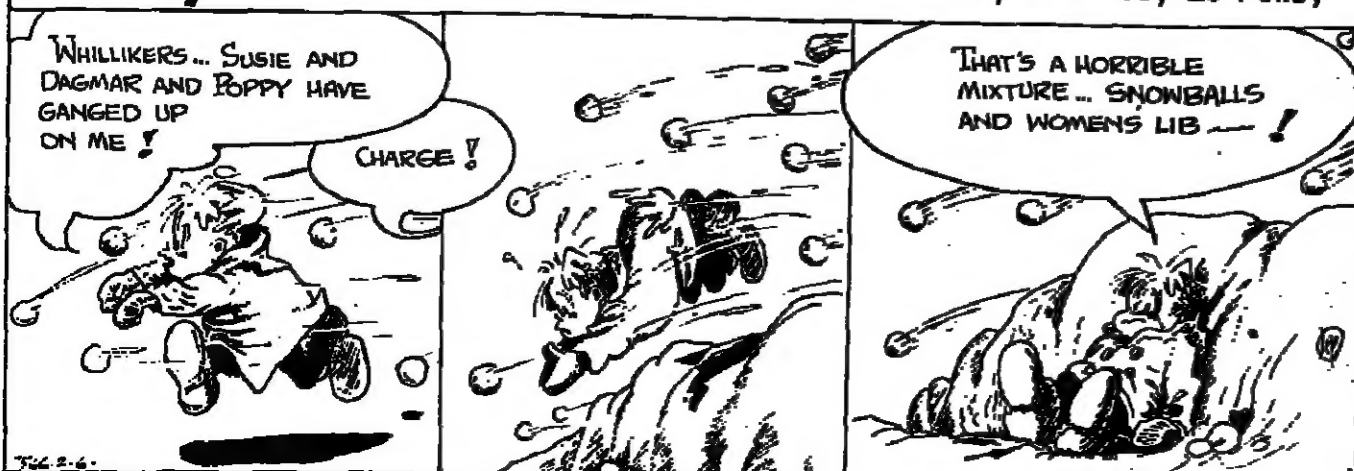
There are dogs that bark, whine, and scratch for loneliness. Most people give in and come to the dog, even take it into their beds to quiet the racket. Mr. Braithwaite's eyebrows arch. "And the dog has won!" Cope with this behavior by ignoring the dog so that he finds barking not only gets him nowhere but leaves him in disgrace too. Usually in a few days, with judicious use of praise or coldness, you can control the noise. A trained dog proves to be a quiet dog.

Mr. Braithwaite insists, "In today's society a trained dog is a must. We live too close to others."

Next Thursday: Walking your dog and heeling.

## Tubby

By Guernsey Le Pelley



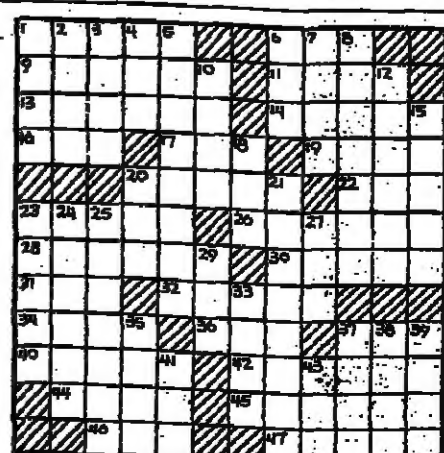
## Crossword

### ACROSS

1. Azazel
6. Ophidian
9. Theater district
11. Italian money
13. Inanimate
14. Authorizing note
16. Sigmoid
17. Witticism
19. Highlander
20. Scottish poet
22. Medieval shield
23. Canicle
26. Climaxed

### DOWN

28. Major or minor
30. Small mountain
31. Scrap
32. Uncompromising
34. German no
36. Ivy Leaguer
37. Poor actor
40. Donates
42. White whale
44. Transaction
45. Spider monkey genus
46. Agent
47. Baker's need



### DOWN

1. Gaelic
2. Tools
3. Asian country capital
4. Trouble
5. Incentive
6. Clerical vestment
7. Business letter opening
8. Doctrine
10. Fragrance
12. Wading bird
15. Musical study
18. High explosive
20. Insect
21. Restraint
23. Beside
24. Sea nymph
25. Aborigine
26. Paronomasia
29. French season
33. Napoleon's exile island
35. Lowest high tide
37. Oahu dance
38. Seasons
39. Vertical pole
41. Secretive
43. Haven





Photo by A. Dinglan

"View of Delft", By Jan Vermeer (1632-1675)

Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London  
"Young Man amongst Roses": Miniature by Nicholas Hilliard (1547-1619)

## Dr. Roy Strong of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. In this, the eighth article, Dr. Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, tells Home Forum's assistant editor, Barbaranel Hymes, why he picked the five works shown here.



These five art works are extremely variable. I think two of them represent great visual experiences. Actually, all of them do, but Vermeer's View of Delft and Velasquez's Rope Innocent X absolutely hit me between the eyes when I first saw them.

The View of Delft is one of those Dutch paintings that lights the room. You don't need any electricity if you've got Vermeer's View of Delft. It's extraordinary how one simply can not take his eyes off that painting. I've sat and looked at it for at least an hour, then gone on and on looking at it. Afterwards I learned things about it, such as the extra figure that was in the foreground which Vermeer subsequently painted out. And it was right to paint it out, for one shouldn't have that extra figure since everything about the composition is perfect without it. It is utterly tranquil and true; it's equally marvelous how one has light in the foreground, a stormy middle part, and light streaking through beyond that, lighting up the distant part of the town. But then, it's like any great work of art — it does the giving. I think it's marvelous — not for any historical reason — not because it shows Delft in the 17th century — not because it proves a historical point in the development of art, but because it is the most infinitely satisfying canvas of townscape painting. It is forever. It has a light of its own as if illuminated from within.

I've always been passionately interested in portraits. Velasquez's Innocent X hangs alone on a wall. One goes into the room and — there's this painting by Velasquez. Simply incredible. It is brilliant handling of paint to begin with. Technically it is staggering. . . . staggering in its concept and in the actual placing of the paint — the feeling for fabric, for flesh, for the sag of the flesh on the face. It is completely alive. It's a culmination of the Renaissance concept that the external attributes of a human being are a mirror of the inward soul.

There it is — it comes over from that painting. It is so compelling you simply cannot hang it next to anything else. As with any great work of art, you cannot define it; you can only define your own reactions to it.

My other three choices reflect my own very deep interest in things which are peculiarly English.

Hilliard's "Young Man amongst Roses" represents to us the Elizabethan Age. Here is a beautiful young man with milk white stockings, hand on heart, leaning against a tree which is encircled by branches of five-petaled white roses. Here is the man of the sonnets, of the age which was the most heroic and marvelous for England. Yet it is miniature, something small which you can hold in the hand and it is romantic; it's a love object done for his lady or for the Queen. It is an attempt to adore her. It's fresh

Courtesy of The Marquess of Salisbury, Hatfield House, Herts., England  
"Ermine Portrait of Queen Elizabeth I" 1585: By Nicholas Hilliard

as spring and I always think of the Elizabethan Age as Spring with all sorts of bright colors such as one finds in Spenser's May Epilogue. It's like looking at a garland of flowers made into a portrait.

Of course I myself must get Queen Elizabeth into this selection. To me she is also England, the Elizabethan Age and everything we've subsequently cared about. I get very torn between the many images of the Queen because they all are so extraordinary and they all give me immense pleasure — though perhaps not as works of art. My pleasure is not so much aesthetic as an eagerness to penetrate the mosaic and collage of jewels and fabric and veils, and the amazing things that she wore — trying to get beneath that frigid mask with its pressed closed lips and beady black eyes and hooked nose, trying to get beyond all that to the extraor-

dinary mind which gave us one of our great ages.

The portrait I've chosen, at Hatfield House, must have belonged to her, great minister, Lord Burleigh. It is the Ermine portrait in which she's sitting with a lively little ermine creeping up her sleeve. I think this is a delightful touch. He is wearing a small collar of gold around his neck. The ermine is a symbol of purity. Elizabeth is holding the olive branch of peace. The sword of justice covered in gold leaf is by her side. She's wearing Mary Queen of Scots' black pearls (she tried terribly hard to get her clutches on them while Mary was alive but only succeeded after Mary's death). She's wearing a black dress, studded with little golden daisies and slashed all over, to show the cloth of silver beneath. She is also wearing a marvelous great necklace of pearls and enormous rubies and diamonds from which hangs a jewel called the Three

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Whence comes healing?

Are people looking in the right direction for health, for tranquility, for energy? Many have been trying to find all this in pills. And what results are they getting? Are they healthier, or quieter; have they more get-up-and-go because of their pill-taking?

Unhappily, no. Not only have they not achieved the lasting, genuine peacefulness, or the strength, or the well-being they sought; they have in some instances either acquired an apparent addiction to drugs or built up a physical tolerance of a drug that has robbed it even of the effect it once may have seemed to have.

In the Christian Science textbook Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The author's medical researches and experiments had prepared her thought for the metaphysics of Christian Science. Every material dependence had failed her in her search for truth; and she can now understand why, and can see the means by which mortals are divinely driven to a spiritual source for health and happiness." Something of this "spiritual source" was perceived by the Psalmist a thousand years before Jesus. He sang, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." Jesus himself demonstrated God's willingness and ability to heal the sick throughout his entire mission. Today Christian Science reiterates the good news and teaches men scientifically how to practice healing through prayer and without recourse to drugs. Should it be considered a concept too radical to be practical? As we read in Acts, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?"

Because the Christ, the ideal of God, is as present with humanity as it ever was, spiritual healing is here today. To make it available in our own experience, we need to cease looking to matter to heal itself, cease looking, that is, in the wrong direction. We need to remember that God has all power on earth as He does in heaven, to keep His children safe and well. This is a first, important step toward securing forever our health, our energies, our peace.

A second is to make it a practice to pray earnestly, humbly, and listening to God.

Christian Science teaches — and many are proving every day in the week — that God answers the prayer for health. Consider this statement in *Science and Health*: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God, — a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."

Is it a little difficult to summon an "absolute faith" in God's power and love? Do world events and current conditions militate against faith in goodness? Well, they always have. But men in all ages have looked away from the worldly picture to find the kingdom of God, which Jesus said "is within you." Deep in each one's consciousness he can find a divine influence, a support for hope and faith. It is worth striving for, worth nurturing, for with it we can pray; and when that prayer is answered, our faith grows into knowledge and confidence. Our health is restored and placed on a firmer foundation than ever, and we experience enduring energy and peace.

<sup>1</sup>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 152; <sup>2</sup>Psalms 103:2, 3; <sup>3</sup>Acts 26:8; <sup>4</sup>Science and Health, p. 1.

### Daily Bible verse

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else. Isaiah 45:22

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

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Publisher's Agent  
4-5 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,  
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"Mr. and Mrs. Andrews" 1748: By Thomas Gainsborough

Courtesy of the Doria-Pamphili Gallery, Rome  
Photo from the Mansell Collection  
"Pope Innocent X" 1650: By Diego Velasquez



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, February 6, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## Politics and the budget

Mr. Ford's first budget is being weighed for its political as well as economic implications.

The President expected this. At his first post-budget press conference in Atlanta, he was braced for questions about how the budget's gloomy forecasts might affect his prospects in 1976.

Mr. Ford replied that the trend in employment and production would be up, and the trend in inflation would be down. Thus despite the fact that the actual numbers may still be bad, such as unemployment at 8 percent, he thought his prospects for a return to office might be good.

Many Republicans in Congress see Mr. Ford's deficit budget and dire forecasts as adding to their political liabilities in the next election. Yet Mr. Ford's optimism may not entirely be misplaced. A breakthrough on the energy problem, in the form of an agreement between oil importing and exporting nations on price and supply, for example, could be a major Ford plus. So would a faster or more vigorous economic recovery.

Also on Mr. Ford's side is his candor, his willingness to put out unvarnished negative economic projections, and at the same time his ability to keep his humor and enjoy his job. He comes across as serious about major economic and energy matters, but no worrier.

It is entirely possible that the Republicans will face a tough year in 1976, after eight years of economic reversal, and still find Jerry Ford the best candidate to go with.

This is not to say Mr. Ford will not have his handicaps. His first economic package, proposed last fall, was left on the shelf by events and the preoccupation of Congress with re-election. His new grand strategy for the economy and

energy is already undergoing revision by Congress. On the recession-fighting side, the House Ways and Means Committee is writing its own version of tax cutting. Congress is going ahead with a freeze on food stamp prices and an increase in social security benefits — measures which the President opposed.

A critical presidential defeat could come on the domestic energy front. Congress could well thwart his plan to raise oil import levies at the border. Congress fears the impact of such a move on inflation, recession, and certain income classes and regions. Also there exists a fundamental difference in perception of the problem. The President sees a need for a sudden drop in imports, whereas others like former energy chief John Sawhill argue for a more gradual shift in energy use and priorities. The important political point may not be whether the President or Congress gets its way, but whether the public feels Mr. Ford has accurately assessed the energy problem.

Whatever his intentions for 1976, one must commend Mr. Ford for suggesting that rivals for the Republican nomination would be welcome. Sen. Howard Baker has indicated that he and others plan to take Mr. Ford up on the offer and enter the primaries.

Mr. Ford has never been tested as a national political candidate. Whether he will hold conservative Republican support after nominating "liberal" Nelson Rockefeller as Vice-President and after proposing a \$82 billion deficit budget, is a fair question to ask. So is whether Mr. Ford, with his Trumanesque bluntness, will also be able to attract the working-class votes which gave Mr. Nixon his victory edge.

## The Cyprus imbroglio

The suspension of American military aid to Turkey has not achieved any perceivable beneficial result. If it was thought this would bring the Turks around to making concessions toward a settlement on Cyprus, such expectations have proved to be false.

The Turks in fact have dug in their heels. They are solidifying the de facto partition of the island. They have announced they will not meet with Henry Kissinger in Brussels and they now say they will review their ties with NATO.

No one would take seriously a threat to withdraw from the Atlantic alliance, for NATO is far too important to Turkey's own security against the Soviet Union. But the diplomatic impasse that has now developed on Cyprus is cause for serious concern. With emotions among the Greek Cypriots running high, the fear is that tensions could erupt into a conflict not unlike the one that now tears at Northern Ireland, with the Turks consolidating their positions and a guerrilla war developing.

Amid the growing uncertainties the role of Archbishop Makarios is also a worrisome one. Although he has permitted the talks between the island's leaders to proceed — and to proceed on the basis of a federal system under which the Turkish Cypriots would control some part of the island — there are disturbing indications he may ask the Soviet Union for some form of help. Such a development would hardly be welcome in Washington.

But these negotiations are slow-paced and unless there is a breakthrough at a higher level they are not likely to get far.

In this hand-wringing situation

we believe Congress should rethink its position, a position justified on legal grounds perhaps, but motivated by domestic political considerations. While one can only admire a stand taken strictly on the basis of law, it could well damage U.S. security interests.

The point to the Turks has been made. They have now seen the strength of American public opinion and, since this has made no difference in their attitude, the question is, what next?

At the moment the Greek Cypriots are the victims and diplomatic underdog. But in order to soften Ankara and get an alleviation of their plight it is essential that U.S. lawmakers understand the whole process of why the Turks got where they are. For decades the Turkish Cypriots suffered in silence at the hands of the Greek Cypriots and they have now created a situation that will prevent a return to their previous circumstances.

As a people the Turks are proud and stubborn. No government in Ankara can be seen making concessions to Washington without endangering itself. This is why no diplomatic momentum will probably be generated until former Premier Bulent Ecevit, who led the victory in Cyprus and thus is better able to be conciliatory, is back in power.

Meanwhile, Congress can play a positive role in the diplomatic stalemate by reexamining its cutoff decision. The stakes in stability in the Mediterranean and the NATO alliance are too high not to perceive that Cyprus is a simmering danger spot that demands urgent diplomatic attention.

## Ford for dinner?

A number of countries have programs such as "Meet the Danes," which acquaint visitors with citizens in their homes. Now France has apparently extended the same courtesy to its own President. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he would like to have dinner with a typical French family once a month. Soon he accepted one of the ensuing flood of invitations and walked up five flights to the three-room flat of the Cucchiarini family (who invited a few friends and relatives, too).

"Have a president to dinner this month." Why shouldn't every na-

tion take up such a slogan? Home-spun President Ford ought to be a natural for soyburgers around the kitchen table. A dinner a month with a typical American family could have given Mr. Ford some interesting inputs to bring back to his economic advisers, for example. Or maybe even the economic advisers should meet some typical American families.

The possibilities are endless. Already an individual in our office has volunteered to stretch the family budget for the Fords or the Simons or Mr. Greenspan.

"Yah! Woman driver . . ."



## State of the nations

### Britain's choice

By Joseph C. Harack

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has decided to let the people of his country have a voice in what will probably be the most important decision their country will have to make in the second half of this century.

There is to be a referendum on the question of staying in, or getting out of, the European Common Market.

The popular referendum will not necessarily be binding on Parliament. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is not run like a New England town meeting. It is government by representatives in Parliament. Parliament will not be bound to follow the results of the referendum. But Parliament will certainly be most strongly influenced by the referendum.

The date has not been set except that it is to be sometime by the end of June. This gives everyone concerned plenty of time in which to think through the implications and get ready to cast a thoughtful vote.

In the hope of making a contribution to thinking on this important matter I would set forth the following observations:

The population of the U.K. is now at nearly 60 million persons. British agriculture is as intensely mechanized as any in the world, and highly productive. But at best, it can produce roughly half the food needed to sustain the population. The other half of the food must be imported.

To earn that other half of its food the U.K. must export manufactured products. To export enough for buying the food and paying for imported raw materials the U.K. must have access to a large market. British industry at present level can produce far more than its own population can consume.

At the end of World War II Britain had a choice of three possible markets big enough for its needs. In theory at least, the British could: (a) modernize the Empire, turn it into an updated Commonwealth and rely on Commonwealth trade for both raw materials and markets, (b) seek membership in a new common market to be made up of the U.K., Canada, and the U.S., (c) join with Western Europe in the European Common Market.

From 1945 down to 1971 British opinion was deeply divided among the supporters of the three different ways to an adequate market. The division was so deep and so strong that no one course could be chosen over the other two.

During this period of indecision two of the three choices simply disappeared. The Commonwealth melted away into a nostalgic memento of Empire. Its respective members went their respective ways. It is no longer an available alternative trading community for Britain.

The merger with North America was a political possibility in the immediate postwar years, but has long since ceased to be available. The last American President who felt and practiced a special relationship with Great Britain was John F. Kennedy. His successors have treated Britain as just another foreign country. A merger proposal could perhaps get a handful of votes in the House and two or three in the Senate, if that.

In 1971 Parliament recognized the logic of the situation and voted to join the European Common Market. Britain became a member on Jan. 1, 1973.

Now, after two years, Mr. Wilson has agreed to a referendum on whether to stay in. The practical question, then, is what happens if the vote favors withdrawal? Where else would Britain go?

Both North American and Commonwealth options are simply gone. True, there are individuals and groups trying to keep alive both projects. But no one of active political importance in London, Ottawa, or Washington today takes the North American option seriously. And what does remain of the Commonwealth? The answer is self-evident.

So the practical choice now is either to remain in the European Common Market or — go it alone.

What would going it alone mean? Japan is living proof that in theory it is possible. The Japanese have carved out for themselves a huge new trading empire by manufacturing ingenuity and brilliant salesmanship. They are probably doing better now with their trading empire than they could have done with their military empire.

But is the British workman willing to accept the working conditions and discipline of the Japanese?

And can Britain provide industrial and merchandising management to equal the Japanese?

If the answer is yes in theory, there is no present evidence to back it up. The performance of British labor and management over the last two decades is a major explanation of why Britain has dropped during those decades from a leading to a secondary industrial country. If present trends were to continue unchanged Britain would be down with Spain by the end of the century.

In realistic terms Britain's real choice is between staying in the European Common Market and exporting population. Going it alone would almost certainly mean those with independent means leaving Britain for other countries. Upper and middle classes would flow away until the population had sunk to the 30 million who could be fed from Britain's own acres. And what kind of a Britain would that be?

## Mirror of opinion

Eighteen months ago, in a moment of dubious inspiration, the Civil Aeronautics Board compelled the nation's airlines to abandon their popular bargain youth fares between this country and Europe on the grounds they were uneconomic and discriminatory.

If the federal bureaucrats had hoped to force young travelers to pay the same rates as other passengers they were doomed to disappointment. When the United States dropped its cut-rate fares, Canada did not. Immediately, footloose teenagers by the thousands headed north, bargain hunting.

As a result, the CAB edict had the unexpected effect of saddling the privately-owned domestic airlines with still another economic hardship when they were already carrying a full quota of handicaps trying to compete with subsidized foreign rivals.

## Agoraphobia

By Charles W. Yost

Washington

In ancient Athens the "agora" was the public market which became a meeting place for political assemblies. Derived from this root is the term agoraphobia, which means fear of open spaces but might equally apply to fear of public assemblies.

In this sense one might say that the United States has been displaying curious symptoms of agoraphobia in its conduct of foreign affairs. Curious because it prides itself on being a democracy governed at every level by representative assemblies meeting publicly.

Three pertinent examples are America's recent posture in the United Nations, its reluctance to broaden its consultations with oil consumers to include oil producers, and its preference for bilateral diplomacy in the Middle East over negotiation in a more inclusive forum in Geneva.

Two points might be mentioned in general explanation of this behavior, so seemingly inconsistent for a government and people dedicated to the principles of participatory democracy and national self-determination.

First, it must be admitted that during the past 35 years the U.S. has been badly spoiled. As the principal victor of World War II and the uncontested leader of the "free world" it has, at least until Vietnam, had almost everything its own way. When the U.S. decided on a course, it tended to consult with friends, face down adversaries, and ignore everybody else. Those who disagreed with the leader of the "free world" were obviously misguided, irresponsible, or unimportant.

Second, the style of some of the principal architects of U.S. foreign policy, Acheson, Dulles, Johnson, Nixon, Kissinger, has not exactly been conducive to a diplomacy any more open or inclusive than it had to be. All were men of great intellectual vigor and moral conviction, which they doubted was widely shared outside, or even inside, the West.

These postures and styles are unlikely to be appropriate to a new era in which U.S. power and predominance are, to say the least, qualified. It is therefore with considerable misgivings that one observes, for example, the dogged fashion in which the U.S. has resisted for a full year the seemingly logical step of joining in a dialogue between consumers and producers of oil.

Of course it is far easier and more agreeable to concentrate American substantive negotiations on consumers with whom its interests are parallel, and to confine its public discourse with producers to Olympian thunder and lightning. No doubt a conference including both producers and consumers would be a messy affair and would require painful and expensive concessions on the part of both.

Presumably that is what will finally

happen. But it is a pity the U.S. is already lost one year, and may be lost another, before meeting with the people who, whether they are reasonable or unreasonable, are inescapable part of the problem.

In the same way, while some miracles have been achieved through bilateral diplomacy in the Middle East in disengaging hostile forces and hopefully one more miracle may still be performed in Sinai, this is on buying time. The problem is too intricate, its various strands too interwoven, its protagonists too numerous to be resolved in this piecemeal way.

The focus of action should have been unequivocally moved to the Geneva conference last summer. Should still be moved there, despite the complication of mutual Israeli-PLO nonrecognition, despite the terminable posturing and hassles which will undoubtedly occur there. Only when all the participants, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union are present can there be any prospect of fitting all the interrelated components of a settlement in place.

Finally, the most conspicuous symptom of U.S. agoraphobia has been its attitude toward the U.N. which became particularly evident during the last General Assembly.

Of course a number of things occurred in this Assembly which U.S., with good reason, did not like. As a matter of fact, a number of things have occurred in the U.N. Government in recent years which many Americans did not like. The dissatisfaction has not, fortunately, led them to propose withdrawal from Washington.

The fact is that there is now a "third-world" majority in the Assembly which, on matters on which it feels passionately, behaves with as little regard for the interests and sensibilities of the minority, as the U.S. majority behaved for many years in the representation of China and other issues. Unpleasant experience has usually been required to convince majorities that the rights of minorities will in time prove to be the rights of all.

Fortunately a wiser view of America's place in the UN and its place in its foreign affairs is reemerging. In most statesmanlike speech in Boston last week Ambassador Scali said: "An organization of 138 member nations, the U.S. cannot expect to prevail on every issue, regardless of power and position. . . . If we could erase the UN from the pages of history — and we cannot — there would inevitably be a new organization because interdependence is an incontrovertible fact of our times. Amen."

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.  
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## Readers write

### Energy-policy alternative

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am writing to express my opinion that the oil import sections of President Ford's current energy proposals are inexcusably detrimental to our economic and national security interests. They will exacerbate the current economic downturn while further compounding the inflationary upturn in energy costs for business and consumers alike.

Our most immediate requirement is to maximize energy savings while speeding the attainment of a strategic self-sufficiency in domestic oil production capability. Immediate national interest can best be served by maintaining oil imports at current levels while implementing those mea-

sures which could create a massive reserve production capability to be turned "on tap" whenever necessary. This strategic production capability would insulate us from either economic or political petroleum blackmail and make it possible for us to negotiate the lowest possible prices for any necessary petroleum imports.

The speediest development of reserve production capability could be obtained by an accelerated program geared to determining the reserve capacity and the production capability of the most promising major offshore geological structures already delineated.

Exploration could be done on a contractual basis on behalf of the government, thereby giving us an option to maintain some of the most massive discoveries as a standby national reserve. Those discoveries suitable for this purpose could be placed into an onstream production capability by drilling and capping the necessary developmental wells and building the necessary connecting pipelines. It goes without saying that the Elk Hills Reserve should be fully developed for emergency use only and should not be exploited under present conditions.

An additional advantage of the above program would be to add importantly to immediate employment opportunities along lines which would be constructive to longer-term national interests, both economic and strategic.

Santa Barbara, Calif. Warren Wells

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.